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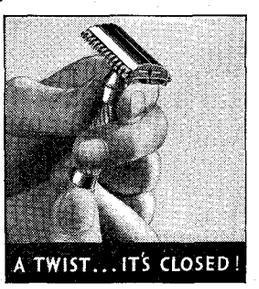

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for March 9, 1935

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

bat.—"J. F.," New York City.—The word *bat*, as the name of the flying mammal, was an apparently sudden shift of name taking place about 1575. Prior to that time, for some three centuries, the name was variously *bakke, backe, bake, bak, back.* The earlier Middle English name was from the Scandinavian *aften-bakke*, "evening bat."

In Swedish dialect is the form *natt-batta*, "night bat," and this has been offered as a possible explanation of the shift from *backe* to *bat*. Another inadequate and unsatisfying explanation is through analogy with *apricot*, which changed at about the same time from *apricock*. The shift will probably remain unexplained, for there does not appear to have been any notable Swedish influence in England at that time.

murmuracion, murmuration.—"F.J.R.," New York City.—The term *murmuracion* was used by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales," *The Parsones Tale*, in 1386. Its signification was "the act or state of one who murmurs." The spelling *murmuration* is in harmony with the modern trend of language where "t" has replaced the "c." The word was used correctly down the centuries to 1908. *The Westminster Gazette* for August 5, 1908, contained the following: "The plaints and *murmurations* of these Landlords for the grievances which they clamoured to have redressed."

Out of this term *murmuracion* came another, either accidentally formed or misapplied, or, what is more than likely, a misreading for *numeration*, which in its earliest spelling was *numeracion*, and was used to designate a quantity. *Murmeration* was used in this connection to mean a flock; hence, a quantity. In one of Caxton's publications on *Horses, Sheep, and Goats* issued about 1470, we read: "A *murmeracion* of stares." A *stare* was at that time a bird of the genus *Sturnus*, which we know to-day as the *starling*.

In the paragraph cited the word is described as a noun of multitude, and as such it was used in the above quotation; for *flock*, or perhaps preferably, *flight* is just such a noun. *Flight* is defined: "A collection, flock, or group of creatures or things, especially of birds or insects moving together." *Flock* is defined: "A company or collection of animals, particularly of small animals, as sheep, goats, rabbits, or birds."

run against, run into.—"M. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—Both expressions are in use. "Run against" means "to come into contact, collision or antagonism with; as, *to run against* an obstacle." "Run into" means "to run or come into collision with; as, two trains *ran into* each other."

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell, distinguished journalist who has interviewed many Oriental and European statesmen for THE LITERARY DIGEST, contributes another timely article on the possibilities for world peace. For many years Mr. Bell was London Correspondent for the Chicago ***Daily News.***

Emil Lengyel was born in Budapest, thirty-nine years ago. In 1921 he came to the United States, and since then has regularly contributed articles on political and economic subjects to leading magazines. His most recent books have been "Hitler," a biography of the Nazi leader, and "The New Deal in Europe." Doctor Lengyel also is a lecturer of note.

Walter Malowan was a member of the 1933 All-American Bridge Team and also won the New England Pair Championship at Boston this year. Mr. Malowan frequently writes on bridge for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Grace Phelps was graduated from the State Normal School, Westchester, Pennsylvania, and also studied psychology for several years at the University of Pennsylvania. Since then she has been a journalist in Philadelphia and New York. At one time she was associated with the Children's Bureau at Washington, D. C.

Mutineers' Descendants

Pitcairn Island, the lonely speck of land in the South Pacific on which a band of nine English mutineers and twelve Tahitian women took refuge in 1789, following the historic mutiny on the *Bounty*, has a population of 200, all descendants of the original twenty-one settlers.

Dr. H. L. Shapiro, Associate Curator of Physical Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, last week called this colony a unique experiment in anthropology. He recently returned from a visit to the island as a member of an expedition to the South Seas.

Altho they are descended from two distinct racial groups, and have been inbred for more than 100 years, the present generation of Pitcairn Islanders are "strong, husky, above the average in stature and intelligent." Doctor Shapiro found them charming people, hospitable and friendly, showing no ill-effects of generations of intermarriage.

New Paper for Young People

Young America, new weekly newspaper published for young people by Stuart Scheftel, appeared this week. It is edited by young men under thirty.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Mrs. Frederick Edey, Grantland Rice, and Dr. James West comprise the Editorial Advisory Board.

New Monthly Publication

Column Review, new monthly publication devoted to newspaper and magazine columnists' opinions, is on the news-stands this week. Bernard Berger, Philadelphia Publisher in the foreign-language field, is Publisher; Maxwell Lehman is Editor.

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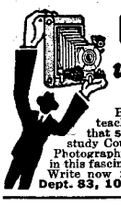

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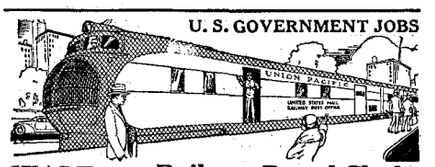

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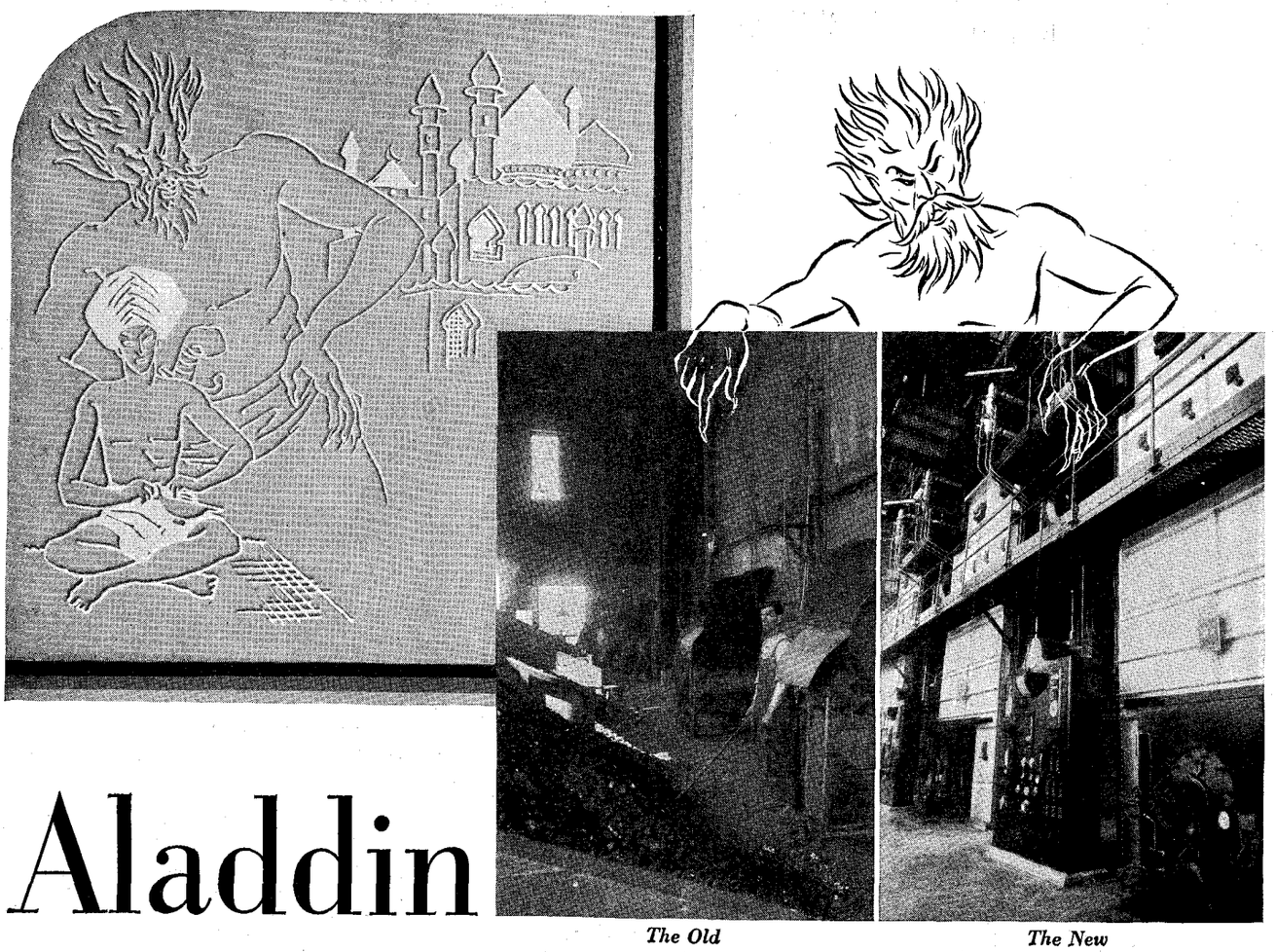

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NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** March 9, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

New Deal Suffers in Court Tests—Press and Public Stirred by Decisions—President and Senate in Controversy Over Work-Relief

A shower of blows has been raining down on the New Deal lately. They have come from the courts and Congress alike.

None of them has had crippling force thus far. Perhaps none of them will have permanent effects. But the strange spectacle of the New Deal being battered about has stirred the country and the press profoundly.

"Unaffected by the hysteria of politicians or demagogs, the Federal courts again have demonstrated that the Constitution is not to be overridden," David Lawrence, who writes a syndicated column from Washington, declares in the New York ***Sun.***

Recent court decisions, says the Cleveland ***Plain Dealer,*** "reflect a judicial attitude toward New Deal policies that may well give the Administration pause."

"Whatever may happen to these judgments if they are appealed to higher courts," adds the Detroit ***Free Press,*** "they have already created a popular reaction against the whole New Deal program."

Varying Views of the Press The Baltimore ***Evening Sun,*** however, while admitting that the National Industrial Recovery Act received "a stiff blow" last week, warns those who would like to see the Blue Eagle killed and stuffed to "restrain their cheers, at least temporarily," for "they haven't won yet."

The primary cause of these stirrings in the press was a decision, delivered at Wilmington, Delaware, by Federal District Judge John P. Nields, in the Weirton Steel Company case. The decision struck at the heart of the NIRA, which some commentators have called the heart of the whole New Deal.

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Judge John P. Nields

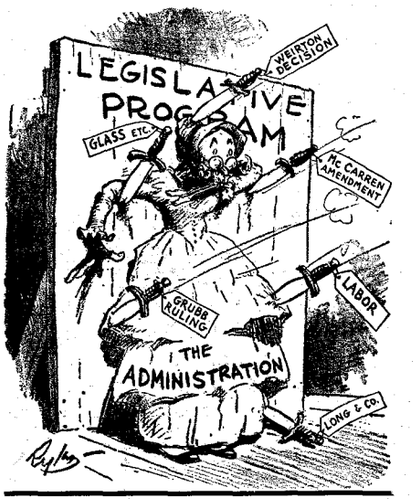
A secondary cause was another decision, involving the Bituminous Coal Code, and delivered at Louisville, Kentucky, by Federal District Judge Charles I. Dawson.

Judge Nields's decision was considered the more important.

Tho it was more than 16,000 words long, its core was short and pointed—"Section 7-A as applied to defendant and its business is unconstitutional and void."

Meaning of Decision in Weirton Case The Weirton Steel Company, a subsidiary of the National Steel Corporation, normally employs about 14,000 workers at plants in Steubenville, Ohio, and in Weirton and Clarksburg, West Virginia. The Federal Government had charged that the company was interfering with the right of the workers, sanctioned by NIRA's Section 7-A, to organize as they wished and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. It asked the court for an injunction to stop the alleged interference.

Judge Nields denied this request.



It Comes in Bunches

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

Rules Constitution Flouted by Congress The Constitution, he ruled, gave Congress power to regulate interstate commerce, but not the power to regulate manufacture, whether or not the goods manufactured are shipped from one State to another. The Supreme Court, he pointed out, has condemned the interpretation of commerce as manufacture.

Yet, he went on, "the very thing so emphatically condemned by the Supreme Court is what has been attempted by means of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act and the codes approved thereunder."

"The plants of the defendant are not a part of the interstate movement of goods," the decision continued. Therefore Congress can not regulate them. For, "If defendant's manufacturing plants and manufacturing operations are to be regarded as instruments for the interstate movement of goods, it follows that practically all of the manufacturing industry of the United States would be brought within the control of the Federal Government. Such result has received the unqualified condemnation of the Supreme Court."

In short, according to Judge Nields, Congress flouted the Constitution when it adopted Section 7-A.

As for the plan of employee representation obtaining in the Weirton plants, which the Government had criticized and labor leaders had called an employer-dominated "company union," Judge Nields decided that it was not only "lawful" but "effective."

Thus the decision resulted favorably for the company from start to finish, and unfavorably for the Government and organized labor.

Indecisive, Says Attorney General E. T. Weir, National Steel Corporation Chairman, was "greatly pleased" by the decision. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, considered it "very disappointing." The Government announced plans to appeal. If the implications to be drawn from the decision should stand, the Newark ***Evening News*** believes, "the whole foundation of the NRA would crumple."

But "none of these district court decisions is decisive," Attorney General Homer S. Cummings pointed out. "There are numerous decisions and they are not all in harmony. Ultimately the Supreme Court will have to act." The sooner it acts on 7-A, says the Philadelphia ***Inquirer,*** "the better it will be for all workers and for all employers."

Meanwhile, Judge Nields's decision is making him as familiar to the country as he is in his native city of Wilmington. And Wilmingtonians know him well.

Wide World

Judge Charles I. Dawson

They will tell you that he is sixty-six years old, a Harvard graduate and a Republican; that his hair is spare, his face thin and kindly; that he has heard many important cases in his five years on the bench; that he is an authority on Delaware history; that he likes walking even more than he likes the movies, even more than he hates being photographed, and that one may see him any day, gray gloves carried in his hand, moving through the streets with quick jaunty steps, on his way to or from his home in an old section of the city.

"A Double Shot of Court Poison" On the very day Judge Nields rendered his decision, Judge Dawson rendered his also, and so, as ***The Jersey Journal*** of Jersey City put it, "Wednesday, February 27, will have to be recorded in history as the day when NIRA

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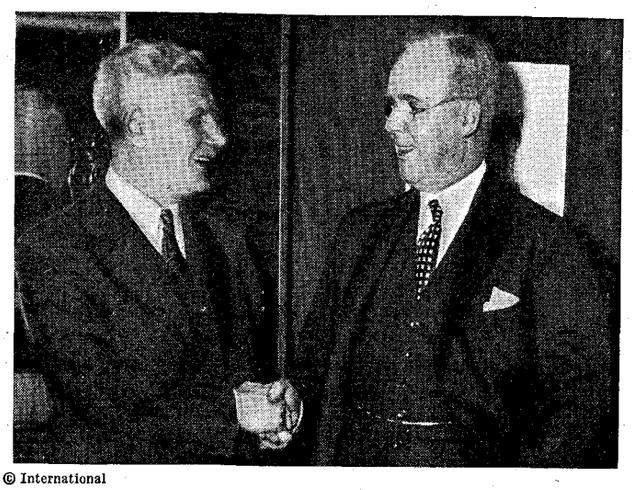

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E. T. Weir, *right,* is congratulated by J. C. Williams, President of the Weirton Steel Company, on the victory won by the company over NRA in Federal Court

got a double shot in the arm of court poison."

Thirty-five mine operators of Western Kentucky had applied to the courts for an injunction to prevent the Government from enforcing the Bituminous Coal Code. Judge Dawson granted the injunction, declared that the companies were not engaged in interstate commerce, called Congressional efforts to regulate wages in the industry unconstitutional and declared:

"The citizens of this country have the right to conduct their business without unconstitutional interference or regulation by governmental authority."

Here, too, the Government planned to appeal.

A Succession of Hostile Decisions Of themselves these two decisions might have attracted comparatively little attention. But they followed other court decisions more or less hostile to the New Deal, two of them delivered by the Supreme Court itself. Not long ago, the Supreme Court called NIRA's "hot oil" section unconstitutional, and tho it upheld the Government in the gold-clause cases, it did so only partly and technically.

"The air has been filled of late with the noise of things breaking up," said the Washington ***Evening Star*** last week. "Something gave way under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Government bond case. Something else cracked up badly when Federal Judge Grubb threw a monkey-wrench into the Tennessee Valley power scheme. Something else exploded when the Senate, by a margin of one vote, enacted the part of an irresistible force colliding with an immovable object by accepting the McCarran amendment to the work-relief bill. And now—Section 7-A."

Senate's Attitude on Work-Relief The work-relief bill to which ***The Star*** referred appropriates $4,880,000,000 so that President Roosevelt may take 3,500,000 employables off the relief-rolls and put them to work at subsistence wages. The amendment, recently adopted by the Senate, was sponsored by Senator Patrick A. McCarran, Nevada Democrat, and would compel the President to pay these workers, not merely subsistence wages, but the wages prevailing in their parts of the country. To this the President has voiced firm opposition.

And, according to the Emporia (Kan.) ***Gazette:*** "The President has never been righter and the Senate more cheaply demagogic than in their present controversy over the 'prevailing wage' amendment to the work-relief bill."

In the Senate vote on the amendment, the Detroit ***News*** protested, "there was neither rime nor reason."

But the Philadelphia ***Record*** and some other newspapers entered a dissent.

"The Department of Labor holds that the bare subsistence wage for a worker's family of five is about $26 a week," ***The Record*** said. "Yet the average wage proposed for the work-relief bill is $12 a week."

McCarran Prominent in Negotiations While the press roared its pros and cons, the bill was referred back to committee to await the reaction of the country. And as soon as President Roosevelt returned to Washington from his trip to Hyde Park, New York, efforts were made to work out some sort of compromise between the White House and the Senate.

In all these negotiations, Senator McCarran figured prominently. Tho he was elected to the Senate as recently as 1932, the Senator is making his ideas felt there. He is short and heavily built, with thick silver-gray hair. He does not care for the usual recreations and has no hobbies. What he enjoys is to be in the thick of things at the Capitol, as he has been recently. In general, he is well liked, partly because of his obvious air of sincerity, tho many an editorial bolt was shot against his amendment to the work-relief bill last week.

Wide World

Senator McCarran

Of greater interest to editorial writers than the fate of the work-relief bill, however, were the blows struck at New Deal legislation in the courts.

Judge Nields's decision, said the Indianapolis ***News,*** "was a complete and devastating rout of the New Dealers."

"In the face of a flood of Federal Court decisions that the NRA is unconstitutional," remarked the Denver ***Post,*** "the attempt of the Administration to get Congress to extend the life of this code racket for two more years is ill-timed, to say the least."

In the opinion of the Chicago ***Daily News,*** "If Judge Nields is sustained by the Supreme Court, ours will remain 'an indestructible union of indestructible States.' If he is overruled, the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution will be expanded by interpretation to a point where it will virtually annul all those provisions of the Constitution that make the United States a Federal, not a unitary, State."

Sees Test for New Deal "These troublesome court decisions, combined with serious obstacles in Congress and an apparent growth of public apathy and interested group opposition, will test the capacity of the New Deal for steady and cautious going," the Kansas City ***Star*** said.

The Minneapolis ***Journal*** was convinced that "The Weirton decision is as important, bearing upon government domination or supervision of industry, as is the recent Supreme Court gold-clause decision in its relation to government monetary activities."

Supreme Court Will Have Final Say "Our future is going to be importantly affected, whether the Supreme Court permits the stretching of 'interstate commerce' to go on or whether it finally calls a halt to that process," the Des Moines ***Register and Tribune*** felt sure.

"This series of decisions," declared the New Haven (Conn.) ***Register,*** "stresses again the bewildering tangle into which the country has been led in the past two years."

Outspokenly critical of the decisions, the Milwaukee ***Journal*** exclaimed: "Judges who can do this are not living in 1935. They are living in a previous century."

But the Washington ***Daily News*** was less downcast. "The Supreme Court has yet to speak," it said. "On the basis of its recent decisions it is expected to overrule District Judge Nields and hold NRA, including Section 7-A, constitutional."

In Brief Review

A permanent Federal labor law, separate from the NRA and enforced by a semi-judicial United States labor commission, was advocated by the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, is President, in a report made to President Roosevelt last Monday. The Fund's Special Committee on the Government and Labor urged guaranteed freedom of organization for all employees, and imposition of the majority rule in collective bargaining.

The proposed labor commission would be granted strong powers to enforce the labor law, as well as approved collective-bargaining agreements.

The Fund's recommendations differ from the Wagner bill in that they provide for: registration of agreements between employers and employees and governmental enforcement thereof; mediation machinery separate from the enforcement machinery; forbiddance of coercion in the selection of

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collective-bargaining agencies by either employers or employees.

The report is the fruit of six months of intensive investigation by a special research staff. Senator Wagner has invited representatives of the Fund to attend a hearing in Washington. There is some indication that features of their recommendations will be incorporated in his bill.

• • •

Bronson Cutting's Senate seat is being contested by former Representative Dennis Chavez, who has filed with the Senate a petition contesting the election in New Mexico. After the election hung in the balance for some days, the State Canvassing Board declared Senator Cutting had won over Mr. Chavez by 1,261 votes out of a total of 150,257. Mr. Chavez, who received Administration support in his campaign, alleged in his petition that irregularities had occurred in five counties, and that if there had been a proper count, he would have been "honestly and fairly elected by a substantial majority." Senator Cutting said that if Mr. Chavez wanted a recount, it must extend over all the ballots cast in the State.

• • •

Senator Huey P. Long, Louisiana "Dictator," is so pleased with the situation in his State that he has announced he will run for Governor again in 1936. A race for the President "comes later."

"It would be fine to be Governor of a State like this," he said. "Why, we've got $1,500,000 in the bank right now. I think I'll be a candidate for Governor in 1936. I will be a candidate."

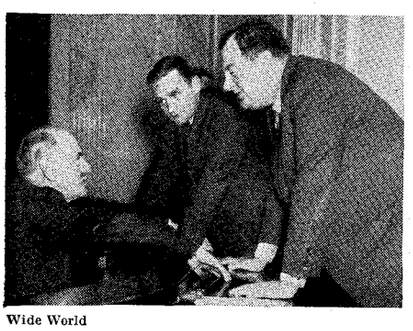
But the rotund Senator missed an easy one when he refused to accept a "collect" telegram from a group of students at Iowa University. The students asked him to become their "Dictator of America." They had to pay 75 cents due on the telegram.

• • •

Profits in war and propaganda worried teachers in Atlantic City and lawmakers in Washington.

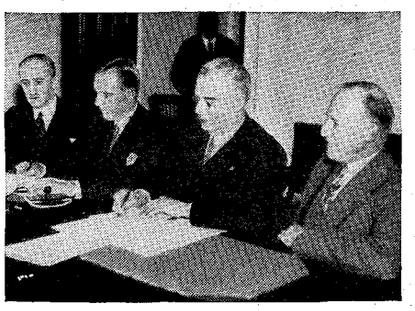
In response to agitation at the convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, Senator Gerald P. Nye, Chairman of the Senate Munitions Committee, found there was no reason to question William Randolph Hearst's "motives just because he advocates preparedness."

The convention's reaction to a demand that it pass a ringing declaration for academic freedom, also aimed principally at



Wide World

Left to right, **Eugene G. Grace, Senator Gerald P. Nye, and Senator Warren Barbour**



The United States and Belgium sign a trade agreement involving tariff concessions by both countries. *Left to right,* Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador; William Phillips, Under Secretary of State; Pierre Forthomme, Head of Special Economic Mission, Belgium; and Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State

the publisher, was so cool that Heywood Broun, disgusted, tore up his scheduled speech.

While the educators were asking for elimination of war-profits, Senator Nye's Committee heard that Eugene G. Grace got $12,282,000 in bonuses from 1917 to 1932 in addition to a salary of $12,000 for most of that time as President of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

"Mr. Grace apparently felt it to be all right for the Government to draft an individual and confiscate his health or life for $1 a day," the New York ***Herald Tribune*** commented, "but when it came to fortunes he was emphatic that 'we should be fairly compensated for the use of private invested capital.'"

• • •

Investigation of NRA, beginning with charges of injustices against smaller industries, has been placed in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, headed by Senator Pat Harrison, Administration leader.

The Senate passed the Nye-McCarran resolution on February 27 demanding a complete inquiry.

"We shall be glad to have the advice and assistance of the Senator from Idaho," Senator Harrison said. Senator William E. Borah previously had called for a study of NRA's "monopolistic tendencies."

• • •

Capital and costs brought pessimistic predictions from Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

"Capitalism must collapse unless something is done to bring the individual under control," he told educators meeting in Atlantic City. "If we endeavor to escape by cheap, temporary means, we will eventually suffer intense chaos and disintegration."

The day before he had predicted that the retail cost of food for the first half of 1935 would be 11 per cent. higher than in the last half of 1934.

A report by the NRA Research and Planning Division showed that aggregate national pay-rolls had declined 40 per cent. between 1926 and December, 1934, and that dividends and interest-payments of corporations had increased 50 per cent.

Following Through With the News

Contracts Extended: The Post-Office Department last week extended seven air-mail contracts, for periods ranging from ten to fourteen weeks, at the same rates. This was done pending action by Congress on a permanent air-mail policy. Some of the renewed contracts carry rates said by operators to be excessively low.

• • •

Reasonable Time: Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, last week stood firm in his demand that Robert Moses, unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor of New York last fall, give up one of his two jobs, New York City Park Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer of New York's Tri-Borough Bridge Authority. He said he would give Mr. Moses "a reasonable time" to choose between his two jobs. Through Mr. Ickes, New York has applied for Federal funds to complete the bridge.

• • •

Hauptmann Cheered: Five thousand persons cheered Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted slayer of the Lindbergh baby, and his wife and lawyer, Edward J. Reilly, at a meeting in the Yorkville Casino, New York, last week. Mrs. Hauptmann read her husband's message of innocence, written in his cell at Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. Reilly declared: "Bruno Hauptmann is not the kidnaper." Two thousand dollars were raised for the Hauptmann Defense Committee.

A few days before this meeting, ***The Down River Daily Record*** of Wyandotte, Michigan, declared that Congress should pass a law "making it a high crime to contribute to the defense fund of any man convicted of such a crime as Hauptmann was convicted of, or to require the posting of the names of all such contributors."

• • •

Not Violated: Section 7-A NIRA was not violated by the Macaulay Book Publishing Company, of New York, the National Labor Relations Board decreed after analyzing the discharge of five editorial and clerical employees.

The dismissals occurred on September 14, 1934, which, the NLRB pointed out, was before the book-publishing industry had a code.

• • •

Mellon Case: Andrew W. Mellon, in 1932, gave more than $16,000,000 in stock-gifts to his daughter, Mrs. David K. E. Bruce, and his son, Paul Mellon, but retained full control and got the income from the stocks, according to testimony brought out last week at the hearing in Pittsburgh before the Federal Board of Tax Appeals.

Howard M. Johnson, financial secretary to the Pittsburgh financier, testified that Mr. Mellon had never taken part in a stock deal that might be termed a "short sale" and that all income and losses were reported for income-tax returns.

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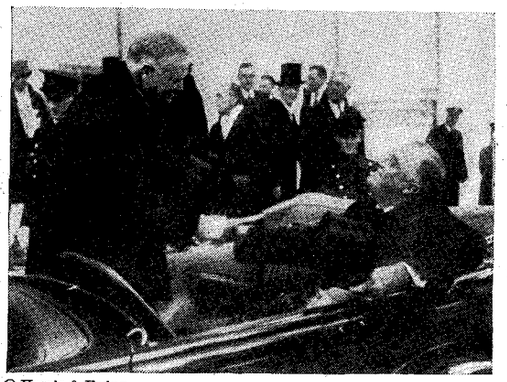
Two Years of the New Deal—President



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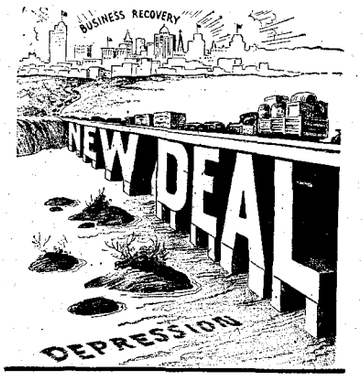
Inauguration: Herbert Hoover relinquishes the reins to Franklin D. Roosevelt

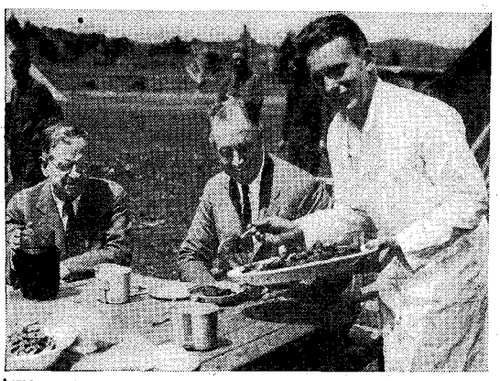


BRIDGING THE GAP

—Seibel in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*

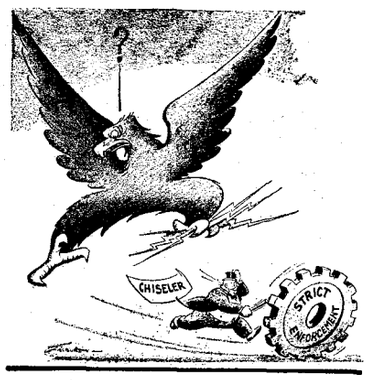
Underwood & Underwood

The bank-holiday: Depositors return after financial emergency passes



Acme

Conservation and relief: The President and Secretary Ickes visit a CCC camp



THE MISSING COG!

—Talburt in the Washington *News*

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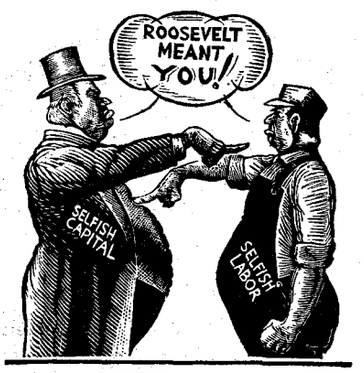
Codes of fair-practise: Donald Richberg and General Johnson sign with coal men

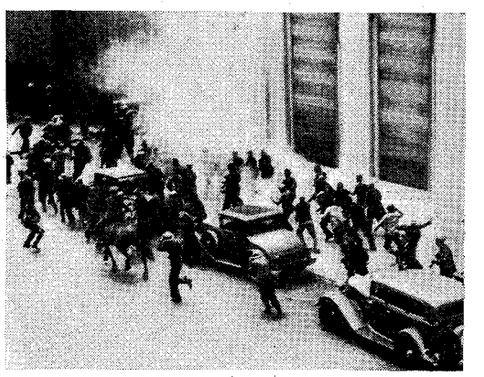
Wide World

The drought: Parching days follow government crop-control



FIFTY-FIFTY

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*



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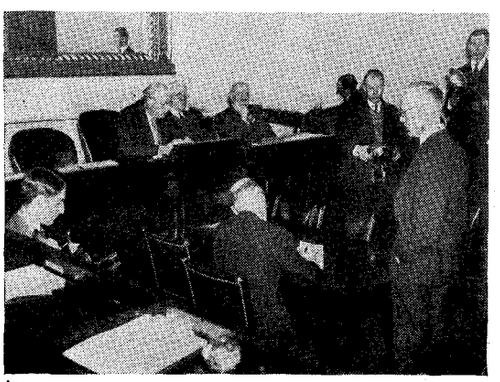
Summer labor-troubles: A strike-scene on the San Francisco water-front



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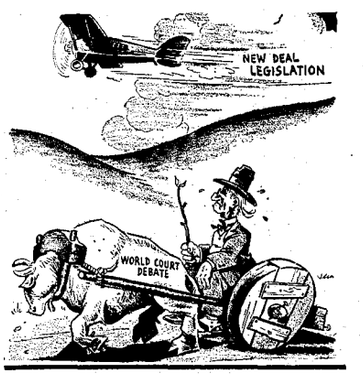
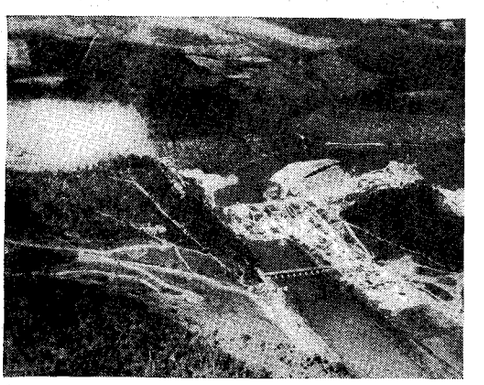
Relief for the aged: Senators hear one plan—that of Doctor Townsend



GIT UP, NAPOLEON!

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*



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Public works and power: Court ruling challenges TVA at Norris Dam

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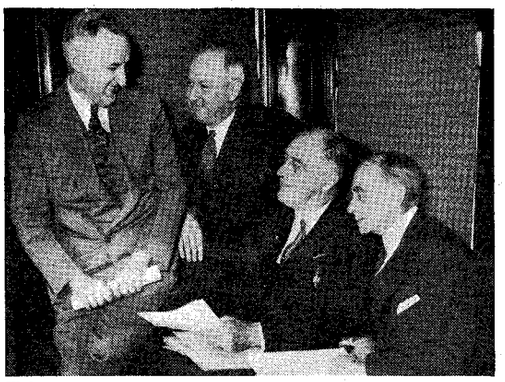
Roosevelt Completes Half His Term



Wide World

Brains and politics: The President consults Raymond Moley, James A. Farley and Colonel Howe

INFERIORITY COMPLEX
—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

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NRA is born: Part of one of the mammoth parades which launched the recovery program

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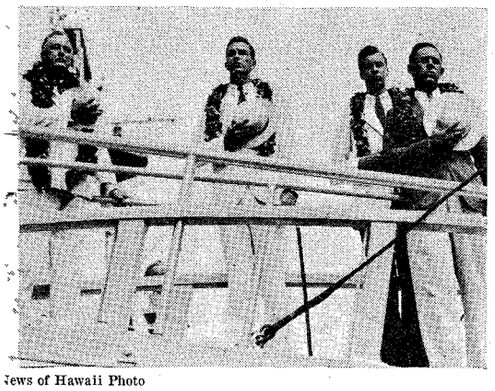
Recognition of Russia: Secretary Hull greets Soviet Commissar Litvinoff

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE
—Ross in the Nashville *Banner*

International

Death of prohibition: New Yorkers celebrate repeal in Times Square



News of Hawaii Photo

Vacation in Hawaii: The President and two sons on their Pacific cruise

NOVEMBER BLIZZARD
—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*

Speakership passes: Joseph W. Byrns (*left*) succeeds the late Henry T. Rainey (*right*)

Wide World

Gold program decision: Senator Robinson and Attorney General Cummings after action

HOW ABOUT ANOTHER SHOT IN THE ARM, DOC?
—Lewis in the Milwaukee *Journal*

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Ready for third year: The President relaxes with the Boettigers at Hyde Park

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Sale of "Baby Bonds" Starts

The President Buys Six—Richberg Declares There Will Be No Inflation While Roosevelt Is in Office

President Roosevelt bought six government bonds last week, one for each of his five grandchildren and one for himself. Moreover, he paid for them in cash—$112.50 for the lot.

For these were "baby bonds"—United States Savings Bonds, to give them their full title—which the Government placed on sale in its post-offices on March 1. The bonds the President bought cost him $18.75 each, and they will be worth $25.00 each when they mature ten years hence.

Fifty-dollar bonds, also maturing in ten years, may now be purchased for $37.50, hundred-dollar bonds for $75.00, five-hundred-dollar bonds for $375.00 and thousand-dollar bonds for $750.00.

News-reel cameras ground away as the President made his purchase, first listening while Postmaster General James A. Farley and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., explained what he was getting.

The Treasury, they told him, "has decided that every citizen should have a chance to buy sound government securities and become a partner in his Government." The "baby bonds" grow in value every year and, if one holds them for ten years, he will increase his investment by one-third.

"That sounds like a pretty good proposition to me," the President said.

And it sounded like a pretty good proposition to much of the press, tho not by any means to all of it.

Impetus to Thrift

By putting these "baby bonds" on the market, the Louisville ***Courier-Journal*** said, the Government "gives impetus to the spirit of thrift that has become an almost forgotten virtue during the depression years."

To ***The Christian Science Monitor*** the move seems commendable. For, said ***The Monitor***, "it will not only give the purchaser a high degree of security for his savings, but will give him a direct and palpable interest in the financial stability of the Government of the nation in which he is a citizen and voter."

The Manchester (N. H.) ***Union*** and the Philadelphia ***Record*** are in the opposing camp.

"Heretofore the Government has paid service charges on its loans," the former paper declared. "Now both principal and interest are to be passed on to the future. . . . Such a proposal is dangerous."

The latter paper argued that "Since the interest on the 'baby bonds' is low—lower than interest on the bonds sold to bankers, it may be noted—the public may not bite. But if the public should bite—then the result could only be the diversion of purchasing power from people of small means—without paying them any return at all for ten years."

Speaking at Boston Sunday, Donald R. Richberg, Administration stalwart, denied that the "baby bonds" were being issued because bankers were declining to make loans to the Government.

But the country's interest centered on another denial made by Mr. Richberg on the same occasion.

"Will there be monetary inflation during the next six years?" a member of his audience asked.

"I am not the seventh son of a seventh son and claim no particular ability to forecast the future," Mr. Richberg said. "When you say inflation I suppose you mean just that—inflation. If we are to assume that President Roosevelt will be President for the next six years, I can tell you this—I can guarantee that there will be no inflation in this country while Franklin D. Roosevelt is President."

Drop in Pound Sterling

A rapid fall in the pound sterling set European capitals buzzing last week.

According to a cabled dispatch from London to the New York ***Times***, "At least two theories are being advanced to account for the pound's behavior in the past fortnight. One is the argument that the British Government has used again and again, that malicious stories of a political crisis here have frightened Continental holders of balances in London. Another is the belief, apparently prevalent in the United States, that British authorities are deliberately letting the pound slide under speculators' attacks to stimulate recovery in the export industries."

Writing to the same paper from Paris, Herbert L. Matthews noted that it is the suddenness of the pound's drop that has upset the Continent.

It has dismayed the French, he reported, and in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies "for the first time one hears the possibility of devaluation of the franc seriously discussed."

He quotes an opinion, prevalent in France, that the United States will not stand by and watch the pound go down, with consequent benefit to British exporters, without retaliating, and declares:

"High financial circles that previously had ridiculed any idea of tampering with the franc's parity now admit that continued fall of the pound, particularly if the dollar follows suit, will make the position of the gold bloc hopeless."

A definite change in Britain's currency policy is taking place, according to the London ***Daily Herald*** financial expert, who believes that Britain, instead of keeping the pound pegged close to the French franc, is ready to let it find its level.

So far as the United States is concerned, Walter Lippmann declared in the New York ***Herald Tribune*** last week, "an important fall in the pound would almost certainly mean some renewed deflation of farm prices, and a general deflationary pressure upon our whole price level."

Compulsory Primary Law

Publicity, radio, and a split in the administration's forces ushered in the special February session of the Kentucky legislature called by Lieut. Gov. A. B. Chandler while Gov. Ruby Laffoon was in Washington. The twenty-day session ended on February 27 with the signing of the compulsory run-off primary election bill by Governor Laffoon. No other bills were passed.

Under the new bill the primary is compulsory, and a second or "run-off" primary is added for the two highest candidates if there is no majority.

Candidates for State-wide offices must be nominated on the first Saturday in August, and the run-off primary, if necessary, will take place the first Saturday in September.

This act is a legislative veto of the call of the Democratic State Central Executive Committee for a nominating convention at Lexington, May 14. The Governor, previously in favor of the convention primary, advocated the bill when the Court of Appeals ruled against his attempt to prevent the special session.

Mayor Kelly's Victory

Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Chicago's World's Fair mayor, won the Democratic nomination to succeed himself by the largest vote and plurality ever given a candidate in his party in Chicago.

Wide World

Edward J. Kelly

Successor to the late Mayor Anton J. Cermak, slain at a reception for President-elect Roosevelt in Miami, Mr. Kelly, a civil engineer, was named Mayor by the City Council on April 13, 1933.

Polling 479,825 votes last week he doubled the vote given Mayor Cermak in 1931 and surpassed the Republican record of 342,337 cast in 1927. Under the present city administration, supporters of Mayor Kelly claim, Chicago has been rapidly getting out of the financial morass into which it fell a few years ago.

State Dry-Law Repeal

State dry law repeal engaged the attention of voters and legislators in four Southern States last week.

Forty-nine of Alabama's sixty-seven counties voted for retention of prohibition in a referendum on which the State legislature will act on April 30.

Earlier in the week, the Arkansas legislature voted to end nineteen years of State liquor-sale restriction.

The House of Representatives in Georgia passed a local-option referendum-bill to end twenty-eight years of prohibition.

A Texas Senate Committee recommended submitting a repeal amendment to the State next August 24.

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Young France, the Republic, and World Peace

"The Group of the Ninth of July's Minimum Plan" Presses for Practical Action to Achieve Permanent Harmony Among Nations and Eliminate Injustice From the Social Order

By Edward Price Bell

Acme

Wide World

Young men of France stand firm in renouncing war while the nations of Europe increase their armaments

PARIS.

Young academic France solid against war, fervidly national yet sanely international, overwhelmingly for the preservation in France of a civilization which is French and which is free.

That would seem to be about the core of the case.

Diversities of sentiment and thought in France are almost numberless. Feeling and conviction and expression are strong from one end to the other of the political, social, and economic diameter.

This is true not only of the academic youth; it is true of all elements of the French population, in the cities and in the country. France is on the verge of great politico-economic changes. Nobody knows from day to day what will happen, and everyone talks of the possibility of "la guerre civile" (civil war).

No One Wants War

But no one wants either civil war or international war, least of all the youth, and especially the educated youth, of France. You stand before a great group of students, typical French students, stout-limbed, bright-eyed, ardent, brilliant, in a Paris classroom—say a classroom of l'Ecole Normale Supérieure—and ask:

"Does any one of you believe in war?"

"No!" with a roar that shatters all chance of question.

"You have grave differences?"

"Yes; differences many and grave."

Armand Hoog

A towering, lanky, dark young man rises in the center of the group, and says:

"We have many conflicting ideas which we hold passionately, but we do not want to *fight* about them; we want to *think* about them, to *study* them, to *understand* one another."

"You feel important governmental developments are imminent?"

The towering young man replies:

"The present truce of parties can not last."

Such are the sentiments and the will of young academic France, so eager, so impetuous even, so rich in bodily and mental vigor, that one wonders whether its impatient energies can, or can not, be confined to peaceful channels within its own borders.

Surely, Jules Romains is not talking idly when he declares: "We may awake tomorrow in civil war." However, determined efforts are on foot for understanding and approximation, lest France awake one morning not only in civil war, but under the threat, as ex-Premier Doumergue affirmed, of invasion.

One of the gifted and convinced participants in this labor of appeasement is M. Armand Hoog, a student in l'Ecole Normale Supérieure. He is tall, spare, wiry, and energetic, with black hair and piercing, friendly brown eyes, a young man of Dutch extraction, far back, a thorough Frenchman in appearance and spiritual quality.

War Is Disastrous

He is a prominent member of *Jeune République*, an organization which stands about midway between the extremists of French politics, and an organization which is active in the pacificatory movement. M. Hoog belongs to "le groupe du 9 Juillet" ("The Group of the Ninth of July"), composed of nineteen men, representing a great diversity of opinion, who have agreed upon a "Minimum Plan" for the reform of conditions in French political economy.

"You agree," he was asked in a private talk, "with those who hold that war is no solution for anything, is utterly disastrous?"

"Entirely."

"War has no glamour for French students?"

"None."

"There is nothing in the notion, frequently met, that the iniquities and calamities of war mean little to the rising generation?"

"We are acutely conscious of them all. They are burned into us, not only by what we have read and witnessed in pictures, but by what we have seen of their results, and by our own study and reasoning."

"So you are fighting 'la guerre civile'?"

"With all our strength."

"And war of every kind?"

"Every kind."

"Hopefully?"

"Not despairingly, certainly, tho we sometimes are in doubt and distress over the multitude and the obstinacy of the difficulties, domestic and foreign."

"Do you fear Germany?"

"Germany hangs above us like an avalanche. The ways are made hard and smooth—railways and highways—for the possible descent of that avalanche upon us, as it has descended upon us several times in the past, leaving permanent scars upon our national memory.

Germany's Strength

"Remember, Germany is a very heavy avalanche, and very close to us. Remember, you can lunch in Paris, and, traveling at a moderate speed in an automobile, dine in Germany. Remember, the people of Germany outnumber ours almost two to one. Remember, Germany's warlike potentialities exceed those of France tremendously.

"Naturally, we fear Germany. Naturally, preoccupation with the German danger dominates our minds and determines our political policies. Anything like parity of armaments between Germany and France means French insecurity, an intolerable peril to France, unless other great Powers stand by our side. Hence our long-urged plea for a definite organization of peace.

"And, yet, in spite of all that has happened, in spite of the savage invasions, and in spite of the nearness to us of this mighty mass of German strength, young academic France desires to see fear and hatred of Germany disappear from this country. These feelings harm us. They distract us from domestic problems. They are a brake upon our progress.

"We want mutual sympathy and trust between the Germans and ourselves, as we want these sentiments between other nations and ourselves; we are, both in hope and in faith, internationalists. We want our own nationality, the independence and integrity

(Continued on page 35)

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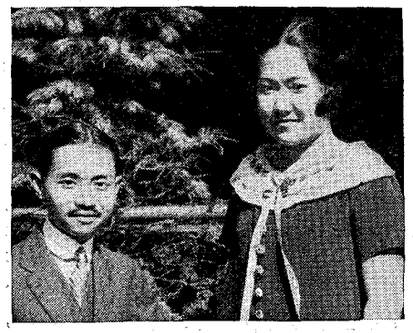
In Foreign Fields

England: It's a long way from Cranleigh, Surrey, England, to the Kingdom of Siam. Yet it was at Cranleigh, where he has been living with his wife in seclusion, that King Prajadhipok abdicated the throne of Siam at 1:45 last Saturday afternoon. He renounced his royal responsibilities and prerogatives after months of internal disputes in Siam over government matters. Repeated conferences in London with a delegation of his countrymen failed to heal the rift between the King and his administration intimated that he would be succeeded as King by eleven-year-old Prince Ananda, the heir presumptive, whose succession is covered by Siamese law.



The former King and Queen of Siam

• • •

Tokyo: Official Japanese circles declared their firm opposition to an international loan to China because, said the semi-official Japanese Rengo News Agency, "it would inevitably lead to international control of China." Eiji Amau, however, who is spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office, said international financial assistance to China and a Chinese-Japanese rapprochement were entirely separate matters which need not necessarily conflict.

The second happening of last week that brought Japan into notice was that the negotiations between the Japanese Government and representatives of the Socony-Vacuum and Royal Dutch Shell interests regarding the application of Japan's new monopoly oil law were adjourned until April.

• • •

Havana: When the fifth resignation in five days of members of the Cabinet of President Carlos Mendieta was announced last week, he was said to be facing the gravest threat to his Government in the thirteen and one-half months of its existence. Backing the eleven-day walkout of Cuban teachers and students, radical sections of organized labor declared themselves ready for a general strike.

Mutual hostility to the Mendieta Government brought about the consolidation of three opposition parties pledged to supplant his régime with a "semiparliamentary government." This move was sponsored by the ABC, Autenticos and Menocal parties.

Diplomacy Peace Parade in Europe

What a Series of International Parleys on the Continent Have Been Seeking—Soviet Russia's Keen Interest

When Sir John Simon, Britain's suave, lithe and scholarly Foreign Secretary, went to Paris on the last day of February to deliver a lecture on "Some Aspects of the British Parliamentary Régime," he added another scene to the march past of diplomats before the peoples of Europe.

The propagation of peace between the nations of the continent began brilliantly last October and ended with sudden tragedy when assassins took the lives of King Alexander I, of Yugoslavia, and the French Foreign Minister, Jean-Louis Barthou, at Marseilles just after Alexander had arrived in France for a visit intended to strengthen relations between France and Yugoslavia and to further a move for a better feeling between Italy and Yugoslavia.

But the French campaign for peace with security in Europe was kept up by M. Barthou's successor in the French Foreign ministry, Pierre Laval, who went to Rome at the invitation of Premier Mussolini early in January on a visit that was considered one of the most significant moves for peace in post-war diplomacy.

Litvinoff's View

Following the Rome Franco-Italian talks came the Anglo-French conference at London in which Prime Minister James Ramsay MacDonald and Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon of Great Britain and Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin and Foreign Minister Laval of France were the main participants.

Sir John Simon

The next sequence in this series of European diplomatic excursions was the appearance of Sir John Simon, as mentioned above, to deliver a lecture under the auspices of the newspaper, ***Temps,*** known as the semiofficial organ of the French Foreign office.

The lecture, as described by a Paris correspondent of the New York ***Times,*** was not an ordinary affair, but the most brilliant social and political gathering Paris has known in many years. The occasion, it was said, would be likely to serve Sir John well in his approaching visit to Berlin, for the French Government would be better able to meet home public opinion if great changes should come in the treatment of Germany.

There was talk also that Sir John might travel farther, as far in fact as Moscow.

But the Russians were said to feel the time was not yet ripe for such a visit. They thought it would be better if M. Laval were to make the trip.

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Russia's Foreign Commissar, was said to fear that Sir John, with his legalistic mind, would cast doubt on the efficacy of the proposed Eastern pact among neighbors so antagonistic in interest and sentiment as were the Baltic States, Russia, Poland and Germany, and that he would urge something less ambitious.

Revolt in Greece

Eleutherios Venizelos, nine times Premier of Greece since 1910, and leader of four personally-conducted wars, was charged with new warlike activities in his seventy-first year, when a revolt, led by Venizelist army and navy officers broke out at three places in Athens on March 1.

Within three hours, at 9:20 p.m., martial law was declared throughout Greece. The white-bearded, gentle, bland, pink and white old scholar and statesman, has been noted for his ivory complexion, tawny eyes that burn like topazes, and a double-peaked skullcap which he seems to wear always.

He represented Greece at the Versailles Peace Conference where he became marked among press correspondents for his daily siesta. It has been told of him that he could sleep calmly through political crises, conference sensations, military engagements, and even during a fire at the hotel in Paris where he was staying at the time of the Peace Conference.

The old Lion of Crete, as he is called, because that is his native island, has been known often to join the islanders in their favorite sport of orange shooting—a pastime that consists in severing, from a distance of fifty yards, the tiny stalk which attaches an orange to its tree.

On the second day of the revolt, which began on March 1, Greek air-planes flew over the Ægean Sea bombing Greek warships manned by rebellious crews. Before the bombardment was over much damage was done on both sides. In the Greek Capital, the Government rounded up scores of Venizelists.

The uprising, wrote an American Athens correspondent, was shown to have been engineered by republicans, headed by M. Venizelos, who was at Canea, Crete, and by Gen. Nicholas Plastiras.

The aim of the rebels, it was related, was to forestall the threat to the Greek Republic, which they have claimed to be implicit in the monarchist-minded government of Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris. The Tsaldaris Government issued a proclamation declaring the revolt would be crushed with all the means at its disposal and would show no mercy to the rebels. Mobilization of three military classes was ordered.

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President Masaryk's Eighty-Fifth Birthday

Son of a Hapsburg Coach-Driver, This Scholar of World Fame Became a Rebel, and Now Upholds Parliamentary Democracy in the Post-War Republic Which He Founded

By Emil Lengyel

March 7 is the eighty-fifth birthday of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, founder of the Czechoslovak Republic, its President, and, according to many, the greatest living European. When Emil Ludwig, the biographer, scanned the horizon for a man best qualified to fill the position of the President of a future United States of Europe, he selected President Masaryk.

On his eighty-fifth birthday, the President of Czechoslovakia can look back upon a life that would put to shame any fiction-writer. The son of a coach-driver of the Imperial House of Hapsburg and of a cook, he was to become a manual worker. Instead of that, he became the strongest force that overthrew the Hapsburgs.

He became a revolutionary outlaw at the age of sixty-five, after having been a scholar of international fame, and he was approaching four-score and ten when his country received him with the laurels of the victor.

By Edward C. Caswell. From "Romantic Czechoslovakia"

Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia

Masaryk has broken all records by having been elected President four times in succession. He has been instrumental in making Czechoslovakia the most successful State in the Danube Valley, and the only parliamentary State in all Central Europe. What kind of a man is President Masaryk on his eighty-fifth birthday?

President Masaryk spends five days of the week in the Château of Lany, about an hour's ride from the Czechoslovak Capital, Prague. Nearly every day he spends an hour in the saddle.

His place is the Mount Vernon of Czechoslovakia, considered a national shrine, where the President attends to the affairs of the State, and, in his spare time, works on a new edition of his book on concrete logic, first published nearly fifty years ago.

Ghosts of the Past

The President spends an average of two days in a week in his official residence, the former Royal Palace of Hradcany. From all over the Capital one can see the Presidential banner of white-red-blue on the tallest tower of the Palace. As one mounts the hill, on which the Palace stands, one reads the motto on the banner: "Verity Wins."

The corner-stone of the Hradcany was laid in the thirteenth century, and it is full of ghosts of the past. Here history is in the very air, and the visitor remembers with a shiver that it was on this very spot that probably the most devastating of all religious conflicts, the Thirty Years War, started more than three centuries ago.

The car passes through ancient fortifications, which seem to look marvelingly at the beauties of "Zlata Praha," Golden Prague, as they unfold themselves on both sides of the River Vltava.

One passes a vast gate, made for protection in days long past, at which Czech soldiers stand guard.

Talking in Whispers

Taken in hand by a courteous aide-de-camp, one is shown into a lift, the center of which is occupied by a thronelike chair. Here every one talks in whispers, as if fearful to disturb the memories of the past.

While waiting for the audience, the visitor looks at the paintings of Correggio and Palma Vecchio on the walls.

In a few more minutes he walks endless corridors, landing finally in the antechamber of the President, which contains the overflow of his library. The door opens and he is in the study of the President, which one would be inclined to describe as a scholar's lair.

Here books are heaped high on several tables, keeping company to sheets of pink and yellow paper. On the former the President makes notes of his research and on the latter he marks his own thoughts.

The President stands up and rubs his eyes for a second, as men sometimes do who have been reading long. Looking at him at a close range, his skin appears dry, almost brittle, criss-crossed by tiny wrinkles. If the visitor speaks no Czech, he may select the language of conversation.

President Masaryk, who married an American lady and spent several years in the United States, speaks flawless English. His French is as good as that of a Sorbonne professor, his German has no accent, and he speaks Russian with ease.

His voice is hollow, except when he touches upon subjects closest to his heart, when it becomes metallic, altho muffled.

When he speaks, one hears not only the statesman but also the former professor. Where other men of politics see only the present, he also assays the past and visualizes the future. He is proud of his work, the Republic of Czechoslovakia, but he never overlooks its weakness.

"Monarchism and Cæsarism have left something of aristocracy and absolutism in many of us." He likes to repeat the first principle of statesmanship, which some of his countrymen are inclined to forget:

"We are a part of the world as a whole." As to the present tendency in Europe he is inclined to optimism, and believes that after the present turmoil Europe and mankind will be tending toward unification.

What is the influence of President Masaryk on Czechoslovakia? As the greatest hero of his country, he is an inspiration. His moderating influence has tempered patriots overzealous to ride roughshod over the nationalities of the republic. Through his younger friend and Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduard Benes, he has taken a hand in every great international problem.

Looking to the Future

Masaryk occupies a unique position in his country. Altho Czechoslovakia is the only parliamentary democracy east of the Rhine and Masaryk is a constitutional President, he has what amounts to "tyrannical" powers in expressing his views.

Since Masaryk has reached the age where the thought of death can not be banished from the mind, speculation is ripe as to what the future holds in store for the Republic after he passes away.

The President himself would like to see Foreign Minister Benes elevated to Chief Executive. But no matter what happens, Masaryk's spirit will live on in the country which he created.

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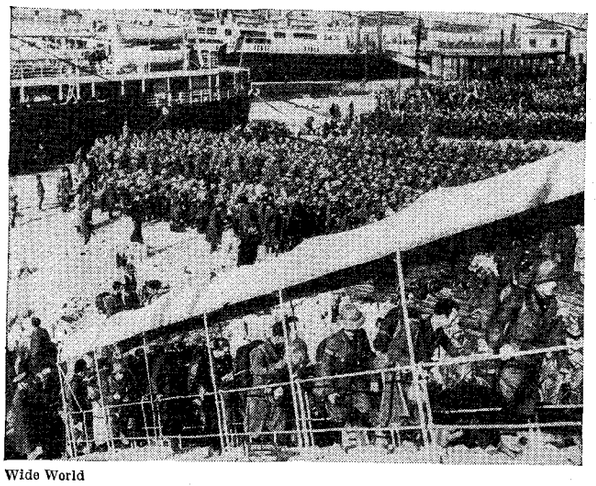
War Fears in Italo-Ethiopian Rift

Possibilities of Conflict in Africa Are Discussed in America by Mussolini's Countrymen and Negro Admirers of Haile Selassie



Wide World

Italian troops boarding a transport at Naples for Africa

In New York City, where there are more Italians than in Rome, and where there are more Negroes than in Birmingham, Alabama, the chief topic of conversation among all classes of these people in recent weeks has been whether Italy and Ethiopia (or Abyssinia, as it is better known) really were going to war.

The dispute arose over alleged trespasses by the Ethiopians on Italian possessions in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, in East Africa. Among the Italians, barbers, bootblacks, business men, and professional men and women gave the prospect earnest consideration and excited discussion.

Among New York's great negro population, everybody from elevator-boys to jazz-orchestra leaders was equally disturbed and anxious about the future. Negro newspapers published in Harlem made scathing attacks on Premier Benito Mussolini for having brought about the crisis which began last November in a clash of troops over undefined boundaries in the Abyssinian area.

Mussolini's Communiqué

In Italy, mothers and fathers worried and prayed as they read that more than 10,000 of their soldier-sons had moved aboard a fleet of six ships toward Africa in the last days of February. They feared more soldiers would be required, and also they doubted whether it was wise for Premier Mussolini to send large bodies of troops to Africa when the European situation was so uncertain.

They held that the services of these men might be required elsewhere almost at any moment. By way of reassuring his anxious fellow citizens, Premier Mussolini issued a communiqué.

The communiqué said that, according to Italy's new military-service laws, making all able-bodied Italian males between eighteen and fifty-five liable to service in war time, the country would have a total of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 soldiers available for an emergency. In view of this showing, Rome dispatches pointed out, the forces sent or to be sent to Africa lost significance, because they amounted to less than ½ of 1 per cent. of the entire Italian strength.

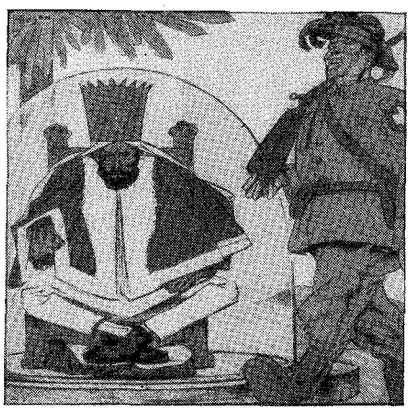
Premier Mussolini also assured the Italian people that no European complications were foreseen at present, and that they were becoming more unlikely day by day, as a result of the Rome-Paris understanding which was reached by Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France last January.

A solemn declaration of Abyssinia's peaceful intentions toward Italy was read in broken but emphatic Italian to representatives of the foreign press in Rome by the nervous and impassioned Negradas Yesus, Abyssinian Chargé d'Affaires. In fervent tones he asserted that Abyssinia's intentions were so peaceful "that if Italy remained without a single soldier and without a single gun in her colonies, Abyssinia would not touch a single stone."

Arbitration Urged

Abyssinia would like the whole matter submitted to arbitration, he said, and if it should appear she had molested Italians, she was ready to comply with any reasonable demand that might be made.

In well-informed Italian circles, the statement made by M. Yesus was taken as showing that Abyssinia's Emperor Haile Selassie was beginning to realize the peril he had incurred by refusing to reach an understanding with Italy. Negotiations had dragged out twelve weeks, it was declared, without the Emperor having given proof of the peaceful intentions he proclaimed.



Abyssinia and Italy Get Nearer

—Kladderadatsch (Berlin)

New German Plea

Nazi Official Appeals for End of the "Jewish Boycott"

Dr. Julius Lippert, State Commissar for Berlin, said to be the real ruler of the German Capital, appealed to "America's sober business sense" to put a stop to the "Jewish boycott" in the United States against German goods. He spoke at a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce at Berlin, and added importance was given to the occasion by the presence of high officials of the Foreign Office and of the Nazi Party.

The speech was so unlike the habitual Nazi expressions and practises in regard to the Jews that his listeners asked themselves whether it was meant as an announcement of a new policy, or offer of peace.

Not long before Doctor Lippert made his plea, Berlin correspondents recalled, Chancellor-Fuehrer Adolf Hitler refused to listen to representations about the American boycott which were being made to him by important German industrialists.

Renewal of Agitation

What is more, a renewal of anti-Jewish agitation was seen on February 26, in a warning to all Jewish publishers to sell their businesses, and in the publication in a law periodical of a proposal to prohibit marriages of German "Aryans" and "non-Aryans."

To show that American trade, as well as German, had suffered as the result of the boycott, Doctor Lippert said that Germany, in 1933, imported from the United States more than 300,000 tons of cotton, whereas the corresponding figures for 1934 was only 200,000 tons. America's representation in Germany's total imports of cotton dwindled from 75 per cent. to 60 per cent., he said.

European

Dr. Julius Lippert

Rather tartly he declared that it was a matter of no concern to the German consumer where he obtained the cotton he needed. But, he argued, it did make some difference to the American farmer, whose share in supplying the world's cotton requirements would shrink to 42 per cent. if Germany dropped out as the largest consumer of American cotton.

Complaint of discrimination against American business was expressed in the American colony of Berlin with the publication of figures showing that the United States sales in Germany had declined in a year to one-sixth of their previous volume.

By way of retort to the speech of Doctor Lippert more than 2,000 members and guests of the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress heard speakers declare, at a reception in honor of Dr. Albert Einstein at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, that the boycott of German goods would continue until intolerance by the Hitler régime had been uprooted.

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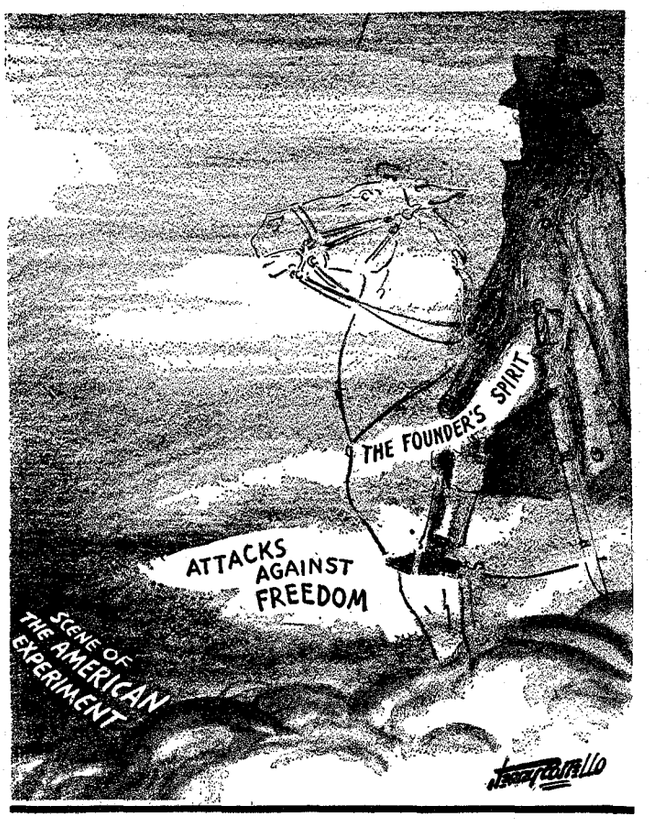
At the Observation Post

In the State-Rights Problem, Cooperation Among the States and Between the States and Federal Government Appears to Be the Only Constructive Alternative to Federalization

Our forefathers would hardly recognize to-day the Union of Sovereign States which they established a century and a half ago. The Union remains, but who will say it is any longer one of Sovereign States? The country, in the course of adapting itself to the enormous changes wrought by the industrial revolution, has seen a constant encroachment of Federal over State prerogatives, until what we still call State sovereignty approaches the vestigial. Soon, unless some better check is discovered than mere negative protest, State sovereignty will belong in a class with the tail which we humans are supposed to conceal at the base of the spine.

The process began as far back as the Civil War. At least it received its impetus then, with the denial for all time of the right of secession. It gathered momentum with the passage of the amendment to the Constitution permitting a Federal income tax, and more still when our entry into the World War made a concentration of power in Federal hands a prerequisite of victory. A legacy of this emergency and of the popular attitude it engendered was national prohibition, surely as positive an encroachment on State sovereignty as could well be conceived.



Sentinel: "The Battle Is Not Yet Won"

—Costello in the Albany *Evening News*

A Prodigious Growth

We have repealed national prohibition, but if repeal represented a concession to State rights it has been swamped by the prodigious growth of the Federal function under the New Deal. So that now we are threatened as never before with an obliteration of State authority and with its corollary, the more or less rigid government by a vast bureaucracy in Washington.

The prospect pleases very few Americans indeed and none less than the President. But what to do about it? The movement toward political centralization is not the cause but the natural consequence of our social transformation. Thanks to the modern organization of industry, to modern means of communication and to other products of the machine age the American people, socially, has achieved a unity which ignores State lines. Its economy, its tastes, its standards are national. So are its problems.

A few examples of the latter are criminal law enforcement, health, highways, motor-vehicles, labor and taxation. With Congress and the forty-eight State legislatures, wholly independent of one another, enacting their own solutions of these problems the result is, and is bound to be, a mass of conflicting laws in the highest degree confusing, burdensome and irritatingly ineffective. Little wonder that there has developed more and more popular insistence that Congress take primary jurisdiction and bring order out of chaos, or that, as a fruit of the depression, this insistence should have become an overwhelming demand.

Yet the dangers of such a course, carried to its logical extreme, are too obvious to require recital. Uniform laws promulgated from Washington would, in the majority of cases, become a species of tyranny in large sections of the country. Their administration would require a top-heavy bureaucracy, wholly unresponsive to local sentiment, self-perpetuating and domineering. The price of this short-cut to efficiency would be the loss of liberties at the very foundation of our democracy, those liberties that depend on local self-government.

Intolerable Tangle

The only constructive alternative appears to be cooperation, cooperation among the States and between the States and the Federal Government, to resolve the intolerable tangle, each cooperator voluntarily deferring to the others' difficulties and to the common good. Significant steps in this direction have been taken of late years in the organization of the American Legislators' Association, to which every State legislator is eligible, and in that of the Council of State Governments, whose members represent both the executive and legislative branches in the Governments of the different States. At the call of the American Legislators' Association the first Interstate Assembly met two years ago in Washington to consider the question of conflicting taxation. This assembly, composed of delegates from thirty-two States, appointed the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation to study the problem and report to the second Interstate Assembly which met in Washington last week. It is worth noting that the second Assembly contained delegates from all forty-eight States.

In other words, the truth of what State Senator Henry W. Toll, of Colorado, recently told the Council of State Governments is rapidly sinking into the consciousness of every champion of State autonomy. He said: "The laws of the States conflict, their practises diverge, their policies are antagonistic. Such chaos can not continue. One of two courses is inevitable. Either many of the remaining functions of the States will pass rapidly into Federal control, or else the States must hasten to cooperate with each other as they have never cooperated before."

The Road to Cooperation

The Second Interstate Assembly was principally occupied with the problem of conflicting taxation. But it also considered the problem of State and Federal cooperation raised by the President's program of Economic Security; that pertaining to the Highway Act of 1934, in which the Federal Government undertakes to direct the expenditure of State revenue as a condition of receiving Federal highway aid, and the establishment of regional secretariats to facilitate compacts among the States.

It is easy to see that its agenda merely dipped into the surface of the boiling caldron. And when one considers that its resolutions are merely advisory, it is easy to see that the road to effective cooperation must be a very long one. To travel it to the end, in preference to the short-cut of Federal usurpation, will require more patience than has lately been characteristic of the American political scene. But patience is of the essence of wise statecraft. And in this instance it is the price the country must pay for the preservation of its original structure.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Dorothy McCleary, cowinner at thirty-nine of the Doubleday-Doran ***Story Magazine*** Novel Contest, does most of her writing in bed between 4:30 and 6 A.M. She first has a cup of tea, and a piece of bread and butter, then takes up pad and pencil. Miss McCleary's prize-winner, a first novel, is "Not for Heaven," a story of an old woman's affection for a twenty-two-year-old horse. The prize was $1,000, and "it comes as a godsend," she said. Miss McCleary is married to H. M. Hamilton, and they have an eight-year-old boy, Charles. Her father is a patent attorney at Washington, D. C., where she was born. She has been writing short stories for more than twenty years; her first published work was a cook-book.

John Cecil Holm, twenty-nine-year-old Philadelphian, is coauthor of "Three Men On a Horse," his first play and a hit. While a freshman at the University of Pennsylvania, he was a member of the annual Mask and Wig production, was nipped by the theatrical bug, and left college to join a New England stock company. After three years of apprenticeship, he headed for New York, where he played in "Broadway," "The Front Page," "Wonder Boy," "Dangerous Corner," and "Mary of Scotland." Married to Fae Drake, once an actors' representative, Mr. Holm has a farm at Westport, Connecticut, and at one time raised 300 rabbits, discovering a few prize-winners among the hundreds.

Rear Admiral Orin G. Murfin will relieve Admiral Frank B. Upham as Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic fleet. Born in Ohio in 1876, Rear Admiral Murfin was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1897, and completed his advanced naval training at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, in 1926. He advanced through the various grades to the rank of commander in 1916, and became a rear admiral in 1930. For his work in laying mines while in charge of the United States mine-bases in Scotland during the World War, he won the Navy's Distinguished Service Medal. He has served as Judge Advocate General of the Navy and Assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations, and will receive the temporary rank of a full admiral upon assuming his new command.

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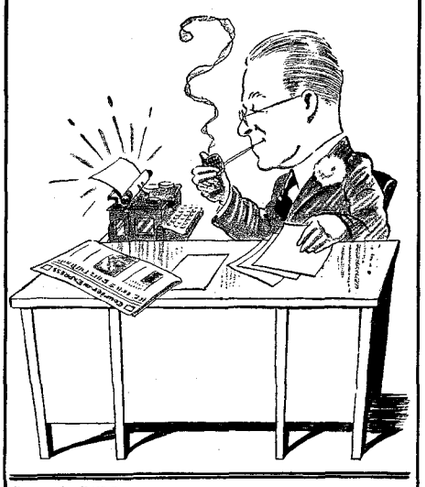
Columnists
As They See Themselves



Drawn by Bill Barney

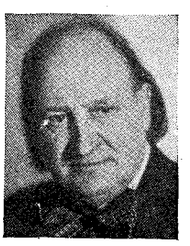
Edmund J. Kiefer—At birth I weighed as much as the five Dionne girls together. As I grew up, I would rather write than eat. My parents did not encourage this attitude; possibly because they thought I was better at eating than at writing. I kept on writing, tho, and they saw to it that I kept on eating.

A licensed attorney, I have never lost a case; never having got to trying one except in liquid form.

Finding that law interfered with my writing, I gave up law, gritted my teeth, and wrote humor.

I was a theatrical press-agent in New York when the crash came. Experienced in pointing with pride, I then viewed with alarm; thus qualifying for a job as editorial writer on the Buffalo ***Courier-Express.*** As a daily columnist, I comment satirically on political and other developments—especially on days when there are none to write about.

Gilbert White, distinguished American mural-painter, President of the European Chapter of the American Artists Professional League, also noted as a lecturer and wit, was born in Grand Haven, Michigan, on July 18, 1877, and, after forty years in Paris, still talks French with a Michigan accent.



His murals decorate the State Capitols of Oklahoma, Utah, and Kentucky, also the new Agricultural Building at Washington, D. C., where his work was labeled by modernists as "Ladies in Cheese-Cloth," but has met with popular approval.

Charles L. Chute, Executive Director of the National Probation Association, has devoted more than twenty-five years to crime-prevention work and the rejuvenation of criminals. Born at Saugus, Massachusetts, in 1882, he was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from Oberlin College in 1904. He engaged in boy-club activities, was graduated from the New York School of Social Work in 1910, and also received his M.A. from Columbia University. From 1910 to 1912 he was field-agent of the National Child Labor Committee, was Secretary of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Association, 1912-13, and, until 1921, was Secretary of the New York State Probation Commission. Since 1915, when he became its Executive Director, he has seen the National Probation Association grow from a membership of a few hundred to 15,000.

Mr. Chute has a firm mouth, sparkling eyes, graying hair. His hobbies are gardening and music.

Florence Richberg, charming and vivacious wife of Donald R. Richberg, Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, calls herself "the busiest woman in Washington without doing anything." She acts as family chauffeur, attends a gymnasium class, swims, plays golf, and sews for her eight-year-old daughter, Eloise. Mrs. Richberg, formerly Florence Weed, was born at Lansing, Michigan, one of six children. Both she and her husband are active in sports; they met on a Chicago golf-course. To-day they live in a Colonial house in the Washington suburbs, have a dog named Peggy, and a cat, Blackie.

Wide World

What's the Name, Please?

Roerich—advocate of Peace Banner (p. 26)—*roer* rimes with *fur; ich* as in *ich liebe dich: rur'ich.*

Chklaver—his French confrère—easier than it looks: try *sh* before *klah'ver.*

Gil Borges—of Pan-American Union (p. 26)—his telegram says "pronounced *heal bor-hess.*"

Masaryk—octogenarian President (p. 13)—*y* is *ee,* and *a* is *ah: mah'sahreek.*

Dreiser—realistic writer—rimes with *geyser,* not with *razor* nor with *Cæsar.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Army "Below Point of Safety," Says Secretary Dern, and General MacArthur Amplifies This View; Associate Justice McReynolds Was One of the "Gold Bugs" Against Bryan

The sharp increase in national-defense expenditures under the New Deal is causing no end of speculation in Washington. Specific appropriations proposed for the Army and Navy approach the billion-dollar mark.

Supplemented by PWA funds, the national-defense expenditures are certain to go well into ten figures, and make the biggest peace-time military outlay for this country.

Why all this feverish activity?

The present Army has been reduced "below the point of safety," declared Secretary of War Dern without disclosing the basis of his conclusion.

"The enlisted strength of the Army is at so low a figure that it is a continuing menace to the safety of the country," said Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff. "You are in a continual position of potential danger if you do not raise the Regular Army to 165,000 men."

"On a Volcano"

"I say to you that to-day you are on a volcano, abroad and at home," said Chairman Tilman B. Parks of the House Appropriations Sub-Committee.

"We can not longer deafen our ears or blind our eyes. One hundred and sixty-five thousand men! Not enough to put down a strike, or quell a riot. The only way to maintain peace, as the great 'Teddy' Roosevelt said, is to 'speak softly and carry a big stick.'"

Labor troubles, "internal dissension," strikes, were mentioned in the House debate. Mention was made of "the Japanese threat," of the breakdown of disarmament efforts at Geneva, of the "red" menace.

"Communists within this country make no secret of their plans to overthrow our Government and establish the bloody rule of an American Lenin at such time as it may be done without effective protest from our citizenry," cried Representative D. Lane Powers, Republican, of New Jersey, a member of the committee which framed the Army bill.

General MacArthur told the House Appropriations Committee that in the Continental United States scarcely 60,000 combat soldiers are on duty to-day.

MacArthur's Appeal

"That is less than three times the number of men on the Metropolitan Police Force of New York City," he said. "The detective force of the Federal Government amounts to 23,000 men. More than a third of our Continental Army! Our Continental Army is palpably insufficient, and presents a very dangerous situation."

The House voted General MacArthur virtually everything he wanted. The Senate is expected to follow suit. Someone observed that General MacArthur could get almost anything he asked from a House committee.

Someone suggested that this probably explained why President Roosevelt temporarily extended his assignment as Chief of Staff until he could put through the legislative program. General MacArthur has a way with Congressional committees. He seldom comes away without what he requests.

The surprizingly large national-defense program was well on its way in the legislative machine before people began to ponder its size. All without the need of a comprehensive explanation by President Roosevelt.

Opponents of such large military expenditures have begun to protest that by these legislative plans, if enacted, the United States, during the next year, will be arming as no nation in the world's history ever armed before. They are seeking to arouse like-minded people to the striking national-defense budget which is quietly on its way through Congress. That budget is subdivided as follows:

Army's regular budget	$315,259,600
Navy's regular budget	477,224,665
Navy's public works money (about)	200,000,000
Army's public works money (asked)	407,289,106
Total	$1,399,773,371

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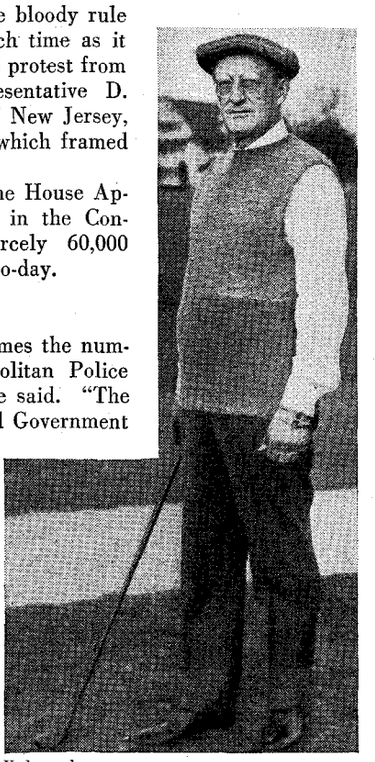
Secretary of War Dern, *left*, and General MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army



Underwood

Associate Justice McReynolds on the golf-course of the Chevy Chase Club at Washington

Until the day when Associate Justice James Clark McReynolds delivered the minority opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the gold cases, or, rather, until the current post-decision discussion, few realized what a part the metal gold has had in his career. His very place on the nation's highest bench is owed, in a sense, to his convictions on gold.

In the historic division of the Democratic Party on the gold question in 1896, Mr. McReynolds was one of the group called "Gold Bugs" who saw little but humbug in William Jennings Bryan's eloquent "cross of gold" speech. A young man named Woodrow Wilson was another "Gold Bug."

Young McReynolds quit the Democratic Party rather than brook the Bryan platform. Supporting the Palmer-Buckner ticket, generally called the "Gold Bug" ticket, McReynolds was defeated by John Wesley Gaines for a Tennessee seat in the national House of Representatives.

President Theodore Roosevelt made McReynolds an Assistant Attorney General in 1903. McReynolds served in that office until 1907 when he moved to New York.

Wilson and McReynolds

Woodrow Wilson's election to the Presidency in 1912 brought about a reunion of the two "Gold Bugs" of sixteen years before. McReynolds had supported Wilson against Taft and Roosevelt. This had won the gratitude of Col. Edward M. House who, in turn, brought McReynolds to the attention of Wilson.

McReynolds, the "Gold Bug," went into the Cabinet at Attorney General. Bryan, whom he had detested politically as a silverite in 1896, became his Cabinet colleague as Secretary of State. Some suspect that the new Attorney General proved too conservative for the new Democratic President.

In any event, Wilson transferred McReynolds to the Supreme Court. One more such and the New Deal to-day would have been struggling to steady the Ship of State in the face of a vital reversal. DIOGENES.

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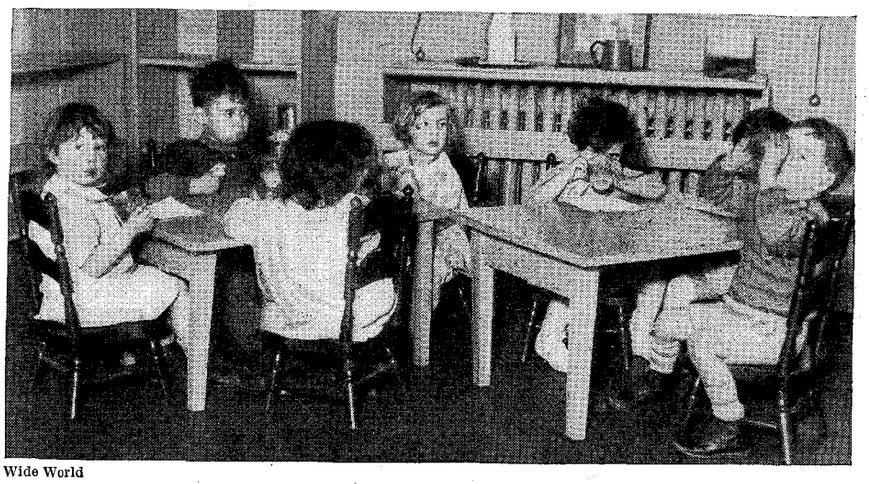
What Do Children Think of Their Parents?

From Studies of Several Groups, Psychologists Learn That Youngsters Are Lukewarm About Fathers and Mothers, Also That "Gangsterism" Begins in First Years of Life



Wide World

Adult characteristics begin to manifest themselves at the kindergarten age

"Father is a person who works and supports you, does things around the house, takes you out places, plays games with you, helps you with home-work, participates in outdoor activities, gives you money, sometimes displays sweetness and kindness, takes part in indoor activities and trains you to mind."

This is a composite picture of the typical male parent as drawn for Dr. Hyman Meltzer, Director of the Psychological Service Center, St. Louis, by 150 children of elementary-school age. Probably few fathers would be flattered by it. Doctor Meltzer reported last week to the American Orthopsychiatric Association, meeting in New York, that only about 61 per cent. of the reactions stirred in children by the idea of "father" were pleasant.

"Mother" did somewhat better: 65.5 per cent. of the reactions were pleasant. This raised the score for both parents to 63.2 per cent. pleasant—barely a passing grade.

The composite picture of "mother" drawn by Doctor Meltzer's 150 children was not much more flattering than that of "father":

"Mother is a person who does housework, does things for you, works to support you, has such qualities as sweetness and kindness, takes you out places, plays games with you, helps you with home-work, buys food and clothes for you, scolds you when you do wrong, and gives you things."

Reactions of Children

The reactions of the children to their parents were studied by Doctor Meltzer through word-association tests, based on the methods of Freud and Jung. In comfortable, friendly individual interviews the children were taught to play a little game, expressing the first ten thoughts that came into their heads when a subject was mentioned. They were assured that there were no "right" answers, and that their responses would not be reported to the principal, teacher, mother, or other such persons. The children were relaxed with such words as table, school, ball-park, Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, after which the investigator proceeded to draw forth their first ten ideas on the subject of father and mother. The best that can be said, he found, is that the largest number of children's reactions to their parents is "mildly pleasant."

Doctor Meltzer, a short, dark, slightly bald man who talks rapidly and enthusiastically about his work, was born in Russia thirty-six years ago. He is Editor of ***The Mental Health Observer***, quarterly bulletin of the Missouri Society for Mental Hygiene, and retiring Vice President of the American Orthopsychiatric Association, which was founded in Chicago in 1924 to aid scientific work in "social psychiatry." The members of the association include psychiatrists, psychologists, criminologists, educators, social workers and others concerned with the study of human behavior.

"Deformity of Behavior"

Its first President was Dr. William Healy, a pioneer in the study and treatment of delinquents, and one of the founders of the "child-guidance" movement. The President for the coming year is Dr. Ralph P. Truitt, of Baltimore, Director of the Baltimore Mental Hygiene Clinic.

The retiring President, elected Secretary for the coming year, is Dr. George S. Stevenson of New York, who also is Director of the Division on Community Clinics of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Doctor Stevenson explained that the association regards delinquent behavior as a form of conduct-disorder—a "deformity of behavior" to be straightened out by medico-psychological study and treatment.

The need for such treatment, even in the first years of life, was indicated by the report made by Dr. Eugenia Hanfmann, of the Worcester, Massachusetts, State Hospital. Doctor Hanfmann has been studying the behavior of kindergarten children in their play with each other. She has discovered that even in the kindergarten, in any group of children "innocently" playing together, there is likely to appear the potential gangster, the "destroyer," and the leader who maintains his leadership through tact and diplomacy rather than violence.

She was able to classify kindergarten children by having each child of a small group play with building-blocks at different times, each time with a different partner, while two observers recorded everything the children did or said. It soon became apparent which of the children were inclined to have their own way in dictating the rules of the game, and what method each used to keep the upper hand.

Here is Doctor Hanfmann's description of the kindergarten "gangster":

Kindergarten Types

"The methods he uses are as primitive as they are effective: grabbing blocks violently, disregarding protestations, denying the other's requests by saying merely 'No, you can't. They are mine. I will do it myself'; suppressing the other's attempts at activity by force, for example by holding his hands; boasting of his own possessions and actions and belittling his partner."

A child of this type more than meets his match, however, when he confronts a "destroyer," the juvenile counterpart of the violently criminal adult:

Underwood

Keystone

Dr. George S. Stevenson, *left*, and Dr. Hyman Meltzer

"He himself does not build, and when the other child starts building, he purposely destroys his work, throwing the blocks to the floor and meeting protests with outbursts of laughter. This procedure is repeated until the other child gives up all attemps at continuing his play. As a destroyer, this child is invincible."

Fortunately, the kindergarten also has its "objective leaders" and "social leaders." The objective leader has definite plans for his play, and usually succeeds by explanation and persuasion in imparting them to the other child.

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Studying Missiles That Pelt Earth

Observant Amateurs Are Called Upon to Aid Scientists in Observing and Photographing Meteors and Discovering Meteorites

Courtesy of the American Meteor Society

An unusual meteor photograph, taken by Prof. J. J. Sykora of Ondrejov, Czechoslovakia, while the *Perseid* shower of last August was in progress. At its brightest it illuminated the countryside with blue-green brilliance. The passage required about two seconds, the direction of motion in the photograph having been from left to right

The millions of particles which daily rain down on it from space are the earth's only material contacts with the universe, yet astonishingly little as yet is known about meteors and meteorites. Until about 100 years ago scientists ridiculed the notion that stones could fall from the sky.

Now the young science of "meteoritics" depends, to a large extent, upon the observant eyes of thousands of amateurs who are fortunate enough to observe a fall, or find stone or iron of celestial origin.

The method of taking meteor photographs was explained for THE LITERARY DIGEST by Dr. Charles P. Olivier, President of the American Meteor Society, as follows:

Any persistent person, willing to sit up at night, and who has a camera with a fairly large lens of focal ratio between 1:3 and 1:5, may join the growing ranks of amateur and professional meteor-photographers. This is the newest of avocations, and one in which amateurs can make important contributions to scientific knowledge.

The camera should be set in a fixed position, pointed generally a little above the radiant point of the meteors (when photographing showers), and the lens uncapped. The exposure should last as long as there is no danger of fogging the plate, say from thirty to ninety minutes.

Where to Send Prints

The times of beginning and ending the exposure should be noted on each plate. If any especially bright meteor crosses its field during the exposure, the time of its appearance also should be recorded.

Whether success has attended the work can not be learned, of course, until the plates are developed. If meteor streaks appear, prints should be sent for study to the American Meteor Society, Flower Observatory, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, accompanied by information relating to the time of exposure, the date, location of the observer, portion of the sky photographed, and other pertinent data.

Photographs of remarkable meteors as yet are so few in number, Doctor Olivier pointed out, that each new one is likely to add considerably to scientific knowledge.

Amateurs without cameras also may aid meteor-study by observing sharply all unusual "stones" encountered in outdoor work, on hikes, in plowed fields, or excavations. The surface of the earth probably is liberally peppered with meteorites, both of the iron and stone varieties. Thousands undoubtedly are waiting to be discovered.

Three Types of Meteor

The Secretary of the Society for Research on Meteorites, H. H. Nininger, in his recent book, "Our Stone-Pelted Planet," has pointed out that the discovery of meteorites not only aids science, but also is likely to provide the finder with pocket-money.

Small meteors usually are worth from $5 to $10 a pound, and, in rare cases, may be worth more. The price is paid not because they have any intrinsic, commercial value, but because museums and students of meteoritics are eager to get material for study.

Meteorites are of three general types: metallic, stony, and a combination of the two. Even an amateur may learn to distinguish most meteorites from common stone by observing these differences:

Most meteorites are heavier than terrestrial stones, and an unusually heavy stone should be examined. If the meteorite has recently fallen, it generally is glazed with a fusion-crust which, in most cases, is black. If it has lain long in the soil, oxidation often will have turned the crust a deep brown, or removed it altogether.

Almost anyone can recognize the difference between an iron meteorite and an ordinary stone, but stony meteorites are more difficult. The best test is to hold the suspected stone against a revolving emery-wheel for a few seconds. If the freshly-ground surface shows grains of metal, either to the unaided eye, or under a magnifying glass, it is fairly certain to be meteoric.

Science Snap-Shots

Hot-Air Balloons: Rudolf Brunner, a Viennese aeronaut working in Germany, has developed small man-carrying balloons which can be operated for $2 an hour, he recently announced in the German scientific magazine, ***Die Umschau.*** They are inflated with hot air, the original balloon-gas, and are kept inflated during flight by a torch or burner fueled with crude-oil. Valves regulate the rate of burning, and thus maintain a desired height. A spreading-ring keeps the fabric from coming within igniting distance of the flame.

• • •

Directional Broadcasting: Two steel towers and a suspended cable, capable of emitting a pattern of radio-waves which will concentrate on New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, diminishing over the Pocono Mountains, and other thinly-settled areas, and rebuilding in strength beyond, constitute the heart of the new equipment of WOR, at Carteret, New Jersey. It is said to be the first directional-antenna system used in commercial broadcasting. The antenna arrangement is such that the field of radiation takes the form of an hour-glass, with Carteret at the neck, and the bulbs enclosing the New York and Philadelphia areas.

• • •

Owl "Stooges" Help Record Bird-Songs: Somewhere in Florida two stuffed owls, affectionately named *Ezra* and *Herman*, are at work helping other members of a party of ornithologists record the songs of fast disappearing species of American birds. It is the joint expedition of the American Museum of Natural History and Cornell University, which left New York on February 13 for a six-month still-hunt of wild-bird life with motion-picture and sound-recording cameras. Albert R. Brand, pioneer in the recording of bird-sounds, and a member of the expedition, pointed out that owls are the enemies of all other birds. If the wild birds are too timid to perform for the sound-films, one of the stuffed owls will be posed on "location," whereupon, it is expected, the native birds will come around and scold. Their remarks will be duly recorded for future study. Dr. Arthur A. Allen, of Cornell, is leader of the expedition.

• • •

Alloys of Precious Metals: Some of the alloys of platinum, palladium, and other precious metals are stronger than steel, and, in certain uses, their special virtues offer a commercial future, it was revealed recently by E. M. Wise, research metallurgist, before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. An alloy composed of platinum and 20 per cent. iridium, another metal of the platinum group, has a tensile strength of 140,500 pounds a square inch, he said. Ordinary nickel-steel has a tensile strength of approximately 100,000 pounds a square inch.

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College Editors Hail End of "Rah-Rah" Era

Good Word for Student of To-Day Spoken by Doctor Jessup in Carnegie Foundation Report Is Concurred in by Academic Press, Which Finds Undergraduates More Serious

The "Rah-rah boy" who went to college to enjoy life and obtain some social luster, strain his vocal chords in the cheer-gangs, and offer to die any time for dear old *Alma Mater* is disappearing from the campus. A student interested in world affairs, government, and social and political economy, is taking the campus play-boy's place.

This is the encouraging announcement of Dr. Walter A. Jessup in his first report as President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. It is concurred in by a number of university and college editors who were queried by THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Keystone

Members of the Yale Political Union debate the question of a balanced Federal budget. August Heckscher, 2d, *center, facing camera,* defends the Administration's policy

Add this evidence to the indications brought out by the LITERARY DIGEST peace poll (that the students of to-day are more serious-minded than their predecessors of the 'twenties), and the weight of testimony is overwhelmingly in support of Doctor Jessup's report.

That report, said the New York ***Times,*** "furnishes profitable reading for the presidents, trustees, teachers, and graduates of the more than 800 colleges and universities in the United States. So valuable are its ten pages in general review of the work of the year . . . that they should be given wider circulation."

Sounds a Warning

While he was putting in a good word for the student of to-day, Doctor Jessup sounded a warning that a struggle for survival among American colleges was imminent. He pointed out that the United States had 800 institutions of higher education while in all England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland there were fewer than twenty-five.

Already, he said, there were some American institutions which were so far from fulfilling their function that they might as well abandon the struggle. There would be others, he predicted, which would lose ground, and some which would disappear.

The issue of the struggle, asserted Doctor Jessup, will not depend on money. "Survival will be conditioned by intelligent leadership, high morale, and the courage to be sincere with the students by selecting and educating them only in the field of institutional competency and in that field doing a genuine and significant job.

"In the long run, colleges will be evaluated by their success in maintaining themselves as seats of learning for students and staff."

Of special interest to parents whose sons are in college or preparing to matriculate is Doctor Jessup's description of the campus-boy of to-day. He "is no longer the blasé, sophisticated student of the 'twenties; he is a hard-working, serious-minded person who demands more of the college library, the laboratory and the instructor than did his brother of a decade ago."

Views of Student Editors

Student editors from widely scattered campuses agree. In reply to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S question, D. B. Hardeman, Editor of ***The Daily Texan,*** student publication of the University of Texas, said the "rah-rah days are gone."

Mr. Hardeman, who is also President of the Intercollegiate Daily Editors' Association, wrote: "Greater use of libraries, better conduct of students, demand of newspaper readers for more serious articles, increased interest of students in politics, less emphasis on fraternity membership, less emphasis on athletics, greater independence of thought, less reverence for existing institutions, show the college man is thinking more and playing less."

"The passing of the 'rah-rah' era is a blessing of hard times," replied Albert Kosek, Editor of ***The Minnesota Daily,*** University of Minnesota. "Students now want dollar for dollar values in education.

"The student has been taken down from his pedestal and is no longer expected to be a magician. If universities can adhere to true liberalism and remain out of the clutches of politicians, they may yet save us from ourselves."

"The depression killed *Joe College,*" wired Chandler Harris, Editor of ***The California Daily Bruin,*** of the University of California at Los Angeles. "Economic necessity has forced thought into the life of college students. Foolish hazing and tradition, exorbitantly expensive fraternities, excessive drinking and gambling are disappearing. Serious thought on economics and political problems is increasing."

Equally emphatic was the reply from Jonathan B. Bingham, Chairman of ***The Yale Daily News,*** who said that the most conclusive evidence of the change in student type "is that 'rah-rah' is now a term of derision. Yale's serious-mindedness is shown by tripling registration in government economics courses, a demand for small classes, and individual instruction.

"The founding of the Yale Political Union and liberal curricular changes are widely acclaimed here. ***The Yale Daily News*** resents exclusion of Yale in the list, and declares that there is great progress in students' awareness and thinking."

The resentment expressed by Mr. Bingham is evidently in reference to the statement by Doctor Jessup that the emergence of the serious-minded student "has been notably true at Chicago, Harvard, Minnesota, and Princeton."

A Marked Trend

The statement is borne out as it concerns the great university at Chicago. "Chicago is distinctly less 'rah-rah' since the depression and new plan," wired Howard P. Hudson, Editor of ***The Daily Maroon.***

"There is a marked trend toward academic political and international discussions by students, rather than the campus politics of old days."

Less positive, but encouraging, is the message from the University of Virginia. The "'rah-rah' era ended here years ago," replied Murat Williams, Editor of ***College Topics.*** "It still prevails farther South, and in some Virginia colleges. 'Rah-rahism' has been turned into superficial sophistication, which may be worse. However, the new era shows a strong minority interest in public affairs."

("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 28)

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Trapping the Partner in Contract Bridge

Wo to the General Who Leads His Army Into the Firing-Line of His Ally, or to the Card-Player Who Ensnares His Own Side Instead of His Opponents

By Walter Malowan

Rubber-bridge tactics closely follow those used in warfare. The partners are allies fighting on two fronts to defeat an enemy heavily armed. Both sides will marshal their forces.

Attacks and retreats, ambushes and sorties will follow in rapid succession. Big guns will be trained upon the weakness of defense and barrage-bidding will hide the sparseness of high-card equipment. Often, a hand must be sacrificed as the last stand of the rear-guard to save the main objective—the rubber.

A successful trap, of course, is the highlight of any campaign. The carefully prepared plan to lure the enemy into insecurity is part of the thrill of war, and when the coup is successful, the feeling of exuberance should sweeten even an ultimate defeat.

But wo to the general who leads his army into the firing-line of his ally, or to the bridge-player who traps his partner! Here is the simplest kind of suicidal trap:

"A" holding a strong hand of honors, but no powerful suit, bids two no-trump. His partner, hearing this melodious call, and holding a king and queen, bravely responds with three no-trump. Now "A" takes another admiring look at his picture-gallery, and bids four no-trump. This closes the auction, and finds its due reward in being set one trick.

Oft-Repeated Trap

This oft-repeated partner-trap of inexperienced players easily can be avoided. If "A" has a strong enough hand to warrant another bid, he should contract for game with his opening declaration, and leave any slam invitation to his partner.

While on this subject it might be mentioned that slams at no-trump rarely should be ventured without a five-card suit. All the aces and kings assembled in one hand yield only eight tricks.

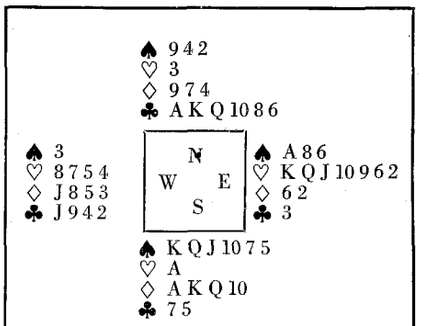
Partial scores provide another favorable setting for trap-bidding, as there always is the haunting fear of missing a slam through the fewer possibilities of exchanging information.

With sixty on score, dealer bids one heart, and partner, with only a heart that is brave, raises to game.

Now, dealer tries one more stab, and bids three hearts, which again proves beyond attainment. One of the worst crimes in bridge is being set one trick after a slam invitation, except where freak distribution provides extenuating circumstances.

A few days ago I listened to the following bidding of my opponents:

North	*South*
1 Heart	3 Diamonds
4 Hearts	5 Hearts
6 Hearts	7 Hearts



The Bidding: (*North – South* vulnerable)

South	*West*	*North*	*East*
2 Spades	Pass	3 Clubs	3 Hearts
4 Hearts	Double	5 Clubs	Pass
6 Spades	Pass	Pass	7 Hearts
Pass	Pass	7 Spades	Double

The hands:

North Spades K Q, Hearts A Q J 10 9 4, Diamonds 7 4 2, Clubs A 9

South Spades A 7, Hearts K 8 7 3, Diamonds A Q 9 5 3, Clubs K 4

Apparently *South* was opposed to half-measures, and did not approve of small slams. He must have made up his mind to play the hand at five or seven hearts. *North's* holdings certainly justified the six-heart call, and *South* should have passed while his partner showed no liking for the diamond suit.

The small slam could have been made without any difficulty, without a diamond opening.

Pointing Out Errors

The declarer would have drawn the opponents' trumps, then played his spades and clubs, finally leading a small diamond from his hand.

Depending upon what *East* played, the nine or queen would have been finessed in the dummy, and even should *West* win the trick, he would have had no lead to set the slam.

The next three examples of trap-bidding are taken from an article written for ***Bridge World*** by Samuel Fry, Jr., holder of four All-American Championships.

North	*South*
1 Spade	1 No-Trump
2 Clubs	2 Spades
4 Spades	

As *South* had not raised the spade suit, but shown only a preference over the club suit, *North's* game contract could not be sound unless his hand had warranted a three-spade call, or three-club bid in the second round.

North	*South*
1 Spade	1 No-Trump
2 Clubs	4 Spades

This time *South* did the trap-shooting, or, to be more correct, he did the trapping, and the partner should have done the shooting! If he had no better bid than one no-trump at the beginning, his hand could justify, at the maximum, a three-spade bid.

North	*South*
1 No-Trump	2 Hearts
2 No-Trump	3 Hearts
3 No-Trump	

North apparently never had heard of the sign-off bid. He might just as well have bid three no-trump in the very first round.

To avoid being accused by partner of trap-laying, players should follow the principle of making their own decisions instead of putting the burden on the partner's shoulders. *South's* efforts to shift the responsibility cost his side 700 points on the hand shown in the accompanying diagram.

The bidding until the fourth round was perfect.

South's original two-bid was justified. He needed only one trick in his partner's hand to assure game.

Even the jack of diamonds would have been sufficient. His four-heart bid indicated control of the opponent's suit.

West's double was a noble, tho wasted, effort to show some signs of strength. Yet it paved the way for *East's* sacrifice bid of seven hearts. *East* did not bid over *North's* five clubs in the vain hope that the opponents would fail to contract for a slam.

Misleading the Partner

South's pass over the seven-heart bid was inexcusable. It put it up to the partner to decide whether to double or to contract for a vulnerable grand slam. *North* had had two opportunities to support the spade suit, and had not done so. Therefore the ace of spades obviously was the threat in the adversaries' hands, and *South* should have doubled as a stop-signal to his partner.

South's pass misinformed *North* as to the possibilities of the hand and the latter was justified in bidding seven spades. Both opponents had shown strength in hearts, therefore *South* could be void, in which case he certainly must hold a solid spade suit to justify his initial forcing bid.

If such was the case, there could be no difficulty in taking all the tricks, as the club suit would provide means to *South* to discard possible diamond losers.

Of course, had the *North-South* pair used the Culbertson four-five no-trump convention the bidding would have been much easier.

South could have bid four no-trump at one stage of the auction, to learn whether his partner held two aces, and then the hand would have been useless as an example of partner-traps.

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A HOME OF YOUR OWN..

don't let "Cheap" Paint Spoil it

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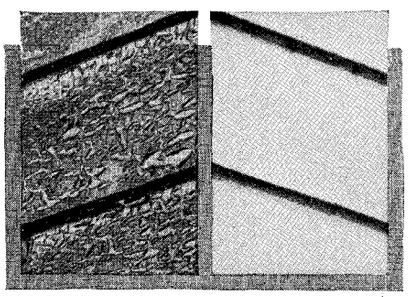
Think of the years of planning, of all the things you've gone without so you might buy your home. It means so much to you... don't let it be spoiled by "cheap" paint.

For "cheap" paint *can* spoil a house. If you doubt it, look at the left-hand photo. See how the paint has cracked and scaled, leaving the wood exposed.

As the weather gets in its work, all the expected savings of the "cheap" paint job fade away. Not only must you repaint in a short time, but pay for two *extra* items (1) the burning off of the old paint, and (2) the new priming coat which this makes necessary.

Dutch Boy, on the other hand, does not crack and scale. It resists the weather... wears down stubbornly by gradual chalking which leaves a smooth, unbroken surface, an ideal foundation for new paint.

That's why the experienced painter uses Dutch Boy White-Lead. He mixes it to meet the requirements of your job and tints it to the exact color you specify. No one knows paint like a painter.



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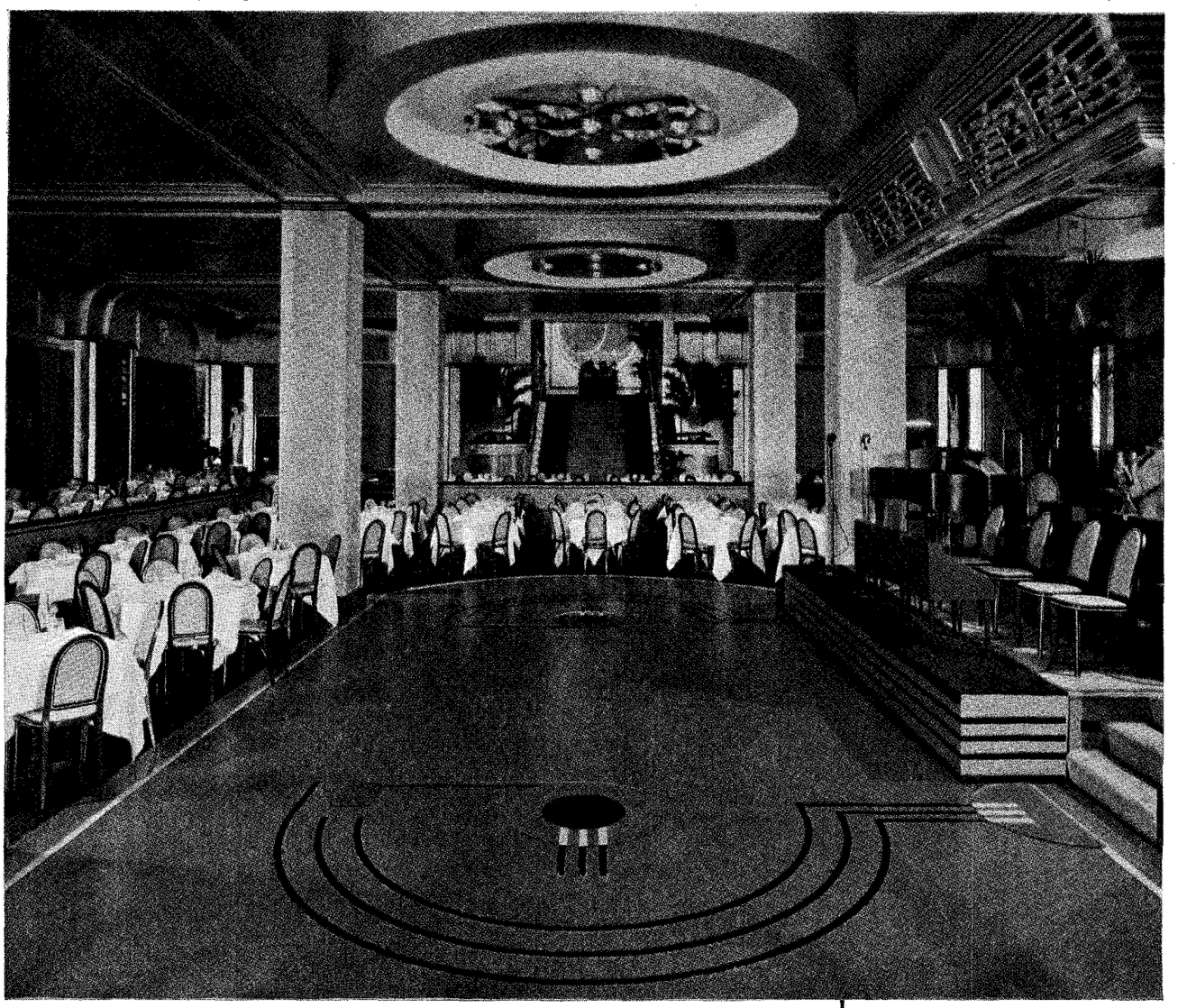

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Can Armstrong Floors take the traffic? Our best answer is to point out their popularity for restaurant and dance room floors. Above, you see one of the latest proofs—the famous Arcadia, The International Restaurant, in Philadelphia. Here the Armstrong Floor does the same double duty it will be asked to do in your own business home: first, to attract trade by its fresh, smart beauty; and second, to keep all its snap, dash, and eye-appeal regardless of a most severe day-and-night drubbing.

Your local linoleum merchant can tell you of other sales-attracting Armstrong installations, can show you other Armstrong Floors that give no hint of their years and years of active service. See him. Get the money-saving facts.

Dancing feet can't mar the beauty of this custom-built Armstrong Floor in the Arcadia, The International Restaurant, Philadelphia, Pa. The special design (orange with insets of black, white, and silver gray) indicates the unlimited effects possible with modern Armstrong's Linoleum. *Floor installed by Livezey Linoleum Floors, Inc. Armand D. Carroll, architect.*

Ask for This Decorating Service

Our Bureau of Interior Decoration will gladly work with you or your architect in creating floor effects that best suit your place of business. This free service is explained in our new book, "Public Floors of Enduring Beauty." All types of business interiors are illustrated. Send for this free helpful book. (In Canada, 40¢.) Armstrong Cork Products Company, Desk D3, Floor Division, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

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A Modern Miracle Play Rolls on to Glory

"The Green Pastures" Returns to New York for Its Fifth Anniversary, With 1,652 Performances Behind It in a Monumental Tour of Thirty-Nine States

On the night of February 26, 1930, the curtains of the Mansfield Theater parted and revealed to a First Night audience, shivering with misgiving and the wrack of a blizzard outside, the corner of a small country church. Through old-fashioned stained-glass windows the light streamed in on a gentle old black who stood and led a group of pickaninnies through the perplexities of Genesis. It was a simple and humble scene and from that beautifully unaffected start there unfolded "The Green Pastures," a modern miracle play by Marc Connelly.

Five years later to the instant and with, curiously, a sudden, unexpected blizzard raging outside, the curtains in the 44th Street Theater parted to disclose the same scene of humility and faith in the beginning of a performance celebrating the fifth anniversary of this majestic, stirring pageant which recounts the old Bible stories after the lights and notions of the country Negro.

Gabriel, The Lawd, and Angels in "The Green Pastures"

A Work of Grandeur

There no longer was any audience misgiving, no longer any doubt as to the power and strength of this play. Sixty practically unbroken months of life and triumph had certified it as a work of grandeur, the sublimest experience in the American theater.

Four principals have died in the five years, but the mass of the large cast is remarkably intact. The colored actors have played more than 200 cities in thirty-nine States and the District of Columbia. The only States in which the play has not been seen are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, and North Dakota.

Texas registered the greatest enthusiasm —and the least. "The Green Pastures" played fifteen towns in that State, three more than the nearest rival, Pennsylvania. The most meager box-office business of any town or city on the long tour was in Big Spring, Texas, where an auditorium capable of yielding $2,200 paid but $800. And, in Texas, was found the one town in the country which barred the production on the grounds of racial prejudice. It was Lubbock, in West Texas.

Difficulty in finding rooming-house accommodations for the large colored cast centered in Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota, with particular barriers being raised in Madison, Wisconsin. The greatest outpouring of ticket-purchasing money was in Des Moines, Iowa, in which $6,053.99 was grossed at a single matinée.

The fourth year of the tour was one to which the management looked forward wonderingly. The play was scheduled to invade the Deep South and no one could be certain what its reception would be. Its reception now is history; it was hailed everywhere save in the one Texas town, and City and State officials arranged honors for Richard B. Harrison, who plays the rôle of *The Lawd* and has not missed a single performance since the play opened. The night of the fifth anniversary he played the long, exacting part for the 1653d time.

A marring incident, which was not apparent as the play went on, took place on the anniversary night. For a little more than two and a half years Doe Doe Green had played the rich and exalted rôle of *Gabriel.* He was the third *Gabriel* since the play opened. For months he had looked forward to playing the part in New York and the rest of the company looked to it with him. In Baltimore, a week before the play came to New York, the author appeared with another actor, Oscar Polk. Polk replaced Green. The blow was severe to Green, who had pinned his hopes for so long on playing the anniversary performance.

Green could not understand why his performance, considered excellent and thoroughly capable, should be judged not good enough for New York. The other actors shared his bewilderment. But when the curtain rose on the anniversary Green was high up in the balcony, and, after *Gabriel's* first scene, Green's applause was the loudest in the theater. In all his bitter disappointment, he could not withhold from Polk his tribute to a fine performance.

A Great Actor

It is to Mr. Harrison that memory always must return. He became *The Lawd,* his first professional appearance in the theater, a few months short of sixty-five years of age. Next September 28, he will be seventy. He was reared, in Detroit, the son of fugitive slaves, and was, successively, newsboy, hotel bell-boy, Pullman porter and dining-car waiter. When he was twenty-eight he became a dramatic reader and, later, and until his being cast in the play, was head of the drama department in Agricultural and Technical College, a colored institution in Greensboro, North Carolina.

In five aging years he has traveled 43,000 miles to make his humble and reverent portrayal of the Creator, a portrayal which has added him to the short roster of truly great actors.

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Accent on Youth," an amusing, deft tale of a May-December romance between a fifty-year-old dramatist and his comely young secretary. At the Plymouth Theater.

"Anything Goes," a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Escape Me Never," Elisabeth Bergner in a one-woman demonstration that magic and glamour are not completely lost to the theater, in a Margaret Kennedy play about the *Sangers.* At the Shubert Theater.

"Laburnum Grove," a gentle, fireside item dealing with a London suburbanite who becomes a lovable counterfeiter. Edmund Gwenn is excellent as the criminal. At the Masque Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," another large and scuffling musical circus boasting such matters as opulent scenery, acres of girls, and Bert Lahr. At the Winter Garden.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Post Road," a shrewd, determined comedy-melodrama, beginning as a hilarious country farce, and ending as a chilling kidnap-play. At the Ambassador Theater.

"Rain From Heaven," the most literate and intelligent treatment of the Nazi persecution theme yet made by the theater. Excellent performances sharpen its value. At the Golden Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Petrified Forest," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater.

W. B.

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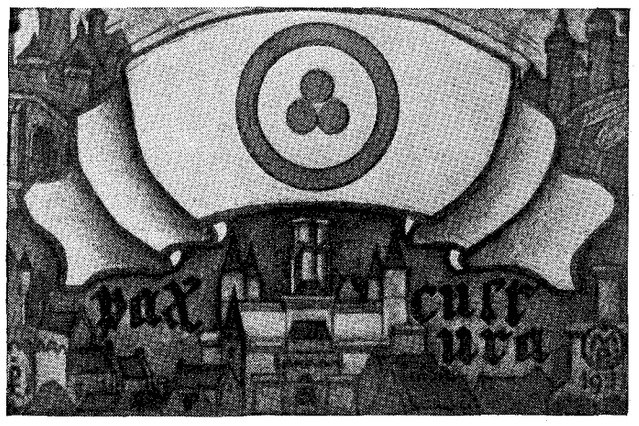
A Banner to Protect Art in War Time

With Six American Republics Ready to Sign Roerich Peace Pact, a Flag to Safeguard Museums Is on Way to Adoption

By Grace Phelps



The center section of this decorative panel shows the symbol proposed for a protective flag to safeguard art and cultural treasures in time of war. It was designed by Nicholas Roerich

A banner similar in intent to that of the Red Cross, designed to safeguard art-treasures in war time, is on its way to adoption.

With the recent appointment of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to act as plenipotentiary for the United States, six American republics have agreed to sign the Roerich Peace Pact and to adopt the Peace Banner as a protection for their museums, cathedrals, libraries, and universities in case of war. All such cultural institutions and monuments in these countries are being registered at the Pan American Union in Washington, where the pact will be signed formally on Pan American Day, April 14.

The action of the republics was taken on recommendation of the Pan American Conference in Montevideo last December. Panama was the first to appoint a plenipotentiary with Honduras, Uruguay, Ecuador, and Guatemala following suit.

The Peace Banner

Altho no European or Asiatic nations have agreed to sign the pact, official delegates from twenty-seven nations, including Japan, in convention at Washington last year, recommended the adoption of the measure.

The Peace Banner has three red dots in a red circle on a white ground, symbolic of the unity of the spiritual, artistic, and educational forces of humanity. In the event of war, the banner would be used to mark the artistic, scientific, religious and educational buildings and monuments.

The Red Cross protects the sick and physically wounded, the Peace Banner, according to its creator, would "protect the values of human genius, thus preserving the spiritual health of the nations."

The movement to safeguard the cultural achievements of the world began thirty years ago when Nicholas Roerich, a young artist, mystic and archeologist, returned from his excavations at Novgorod to urge on officials in St. Petersburg the necessity for action to prevent remaining cultural treasures from going the way of such bits of the past as he had been uncovering.

Nothing was done about it.

The destruction of the Library of Louvain and the Cathedral of Rheims during the World War spurred Roerich on to renewed efforts. With the aid of fellow artists and friends of peace, the International Union for the Roerich Pact was formed, and, in 1931 and 1932, international conferences were held in Bruges.

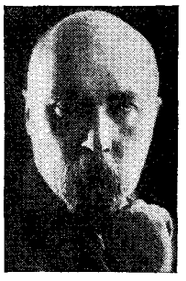
At each succeeding conference, more Governments were represented officially, while enthusiasm for this practical method for the defense of their common heritage of culture spread into every country.

The Roerich Pact was drawn up by Dr. Georges Chklaver, Doctor of Law of Paris University. It provides for the registration of all monuments, scientific and art collections as well as institutions.

Catalog of Treasures

These lists will be deposited with the registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris, or with the Pan American Union. Taken together, the three lists will form the first comprehensive world catalog of art and scientific treasures.

Instruments of warfare are progressing to the point where whole cities may be blasted into ruins at one stroke. The Peace Banner may yet be called upon to save for posterity some of the present civilization.



Nicholas Roerich

Speaking of the destruction of ancient cultures in past wars, Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, Assistant Director General of the Pan American Union, said, in part:

"We can not measure the cost in thought and progress which the loss of these cultures represent. We can only guess what we have lost from the little we know of them. Many lights of thought enkindled by these civilizations have been forever extinguished; many trails they opened to more remote and higher fields of truth have been forever closed.

"Had we come into possession of the whole heritage of culture accumulated by the civilizations of the past, we would not be feeling the emptiness that is in our souls."

Healing by Color Urged

Music, song, and the mellifluous reading of soothing poetry having been sponsored as healing instruments in treatment of the sick, artists are suggesting the use of pastel-panels as a true medicament. A group, following a meeting at the Architectural League's building in New York, will ask President Roosevelt for $15,000 of PWA funds with which to put on an exhibition of the tinted panels at Washington, D. C.

The committee issued a statement saying that these panels would present concretely the possibilities "for mental healing inherent in proper interior treatment of institutions." The only dissenting voice was that of John Gregory, member of the National Sculpture Society. Mr. Gregory protested that such a scheme would be of utterly no value to sculptors. No one present denied that, but it was held that the panels primarily were designed to help the ill, and, of course, painters.

In spite of which a letter to the President was drafted. Present and consenting were such artists as Leon Kroll, Ely Jacques Kahn, Ruth Goodhue, Ezra Winter, Barry Faulkner, Bianca Todd, and Augustus Vincent Tack.

The committee, previous to the panel idea, had sponsored a plan to ask $15,000,000 of PWA funds for establishment of a chain of artists' workshops in thirty key-cities from Coast to Coast. This was tabled as both too ambitious, and not yet worked out in sufficient detail to command the allotment of that much money.

A New Piano Keyboard

David Barnett, New York pianist, has demonstrated his invention called the Enharmonic Pianoforte Keyboard, choosing his most recent Town Hall recital for the event. The keyboard, he explains, is intended for the playing of existing music without change of notes or form. He added, in his résumé, that training for the present keyboard may be transferred in its entirety to the enharmonic keyboard.

In the present keyboard, level II has five black keys and level I has seven white keys. In the new keyboard, level III has five white keys and two black, level II has five black and two white and level I has even white keys.

Advantages claimed for the new keyboard are new tonal combinations. Scales and arpeggios may be played with the same fingering, and transposition is made easier.

Exhibition of Glass

What is believed to be the first exhibition of modern American glass in Europe will take place in London, beginning March 20, and will last three weeks. Twenty-six examples of engraved glass, seventeen of which were shown in New York at the Knoedler Galleries, will be included in the exhibition which will be at the headquarters of the Fine Arts Society.

The pieces, all hand-blown engraved crystal, were designed by Sidney Waugh, American sculptor.

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But the government has a better method

You can feel, or taste, or see the differences in value between most things you buy... clothes, food, automobiles... but when it comes to gasoline you WONDER???

You notice that your engine seems to know the difference but you're not quite sure that *you* do.

It may help you to know how the U. S. Government buys its gasoline . . . millions of gallons a year.

The government buys on scientific tests . . . tests of starting and tests of acceleration. No guesswork.

Now here is a significant fact: The regular Texaco Fire-Chief gasoline, for sale along the road anywhere, not only meets the government specifications* for *emergency* gasoline but actually *surpasses* them.

This means that you can have in your tank, at no extra cost, the same emergency starting power, the same emergency speeding power that the government requires for its important emergency vehicles.

That is a fact . . . not a claim . . . you can base your judgment on it.

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF

Surpasses U.S. specifications* for *emergency* gasoline

*Federal Specification VV-M-571

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Youngest Roman Catholic Bishop

The Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney Is Consecrated With Colorful Ceremony as Auxiliary Prelate of the Diocese of Brooklyn

At thirty-two, the Most Rev. Raymond A. Kearney is the youngest Roman Catholic Bishop in the world. When he was consecrated recently as Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, more than 3,000 people participated in the three-hour ritual, and 10,000 others converged on the outside of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in the hope of catching a glimpse of the hale and scholarly-looking young prelate. In addition to the consecrator, the Most Rev. Thomas E. Molloy, Bishop of Brooklyn, and the co-consecrators — the Most Rev. Moses E. Kiley, Bishop of Trenton, New Jersey, and the Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, also a young man—an Archbishop and nine other Bishops from all parts of the United States were among the 1,200 clergymen in the ceremonies.

Wide World

Bishop Kearney

Nuns, friars, clerks, and monks, clad in their habits, led the procession from the chancery to the main entrance of the church, while 150 policemen in charge of a Deputy Chief Inspector kept the crowds in check.

Following was a delegation of priests, representing virtually all parishes of the diocese and many others as well. Then came the Monsignori and Bishops, the officers of the Mass, the consecrators and the Bishop-elect, their attendants, and an escort of honor composed of prominent Catholic laymen, members of Papal orders.

The colorful ceremonies of consecration go back to early times. As the Mass, celebrated by Bishop Molloy, the consecrator, at the main altar, and by the Bishop-elect at a separate altar, began, the Bishop-elect was vested in full pontificals of the bright color of the Mass of the day.

Seated between Bishops Kiley and Donahue, and facing Bishop Molloy, the Bishop-elect was presented to the consecrator. Before him the altar was covered with red roses and green ferns.

The apostolic commission, ordering the consecration, was called for and read by the Rev. James H. Griffiths, acting as notary. Kneeling before his consecrator, the Bishop-elect took an oath of obedience to the Holy See. Then came an examination on canons of the Church and the articles of faith.

After the Mass, during which he was robed in his vestments and received the pastoral staff, emblem of his office, and after Bishop Molloy had recited the powers and duties of a Bishop, the clergy and laity in the church were invited to pray for the new Bishop. While the congregation knelt and recited a litany, Msgr. Kearney lay prostrate on the floor of the sanctuary.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Bishop Kearney was led through the church to bless the people while the choir chanted "Te Deum Laudamus."

Among the first to receive his blessing were his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kearney, his sister, Kathryn, and his five brothers, of whom he is the youngest.

Bishop Kearney received also the dignity of Titular Bishop of Lysinia, in Konia, Turkey, where the church dates back to apostolic times.

The Diocese of Brooklyn, in the administration of which Bishop Kearney will assist Bishop Molloy, has the largest population of any diocese in the United States with the exception of the Dioceses of New York and Chicago.

New Law Proposed

A bill to outlaw all breach-of-promise suits in the State has been introduced in the New York State Legislature by Senator John J. McNaboe and Assemblyman John A. Byrnes.

Modeled after an Indian law, the bill has the approval of a subcommittee of the New York Bar Association. If the bill passes, it will be impossible, after a period of two months, to bring a suit for breach of promise, alienation of affection, seduction, or criminal conversation.

Two other bills introduced would be less strict in their effect. One would limit damages in a breach-of-promise suit to the amount of expenses actually incurred in preparations for marriage.

Churchgoing Urged

Three Faiths in Nation's Capital Appeal to Their Flocks

President Coolidge once remarked that "the strength of a country is the strength of its religious convictions." It is an old proposition to which recent developments in the country's history have added emphasis.

It was reiterated impliedly in a concerted movement among Catholics, Jews, and Protestants in Washington to emphasize in the nation's capital the importance of religion and church attendance in a democracy.

The Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington, who presided at the meeting, predicted that the campaign, if a success here, "may spread to every city on the Continent." He described the effort as "more important than any piece of legislation" in view of the "moral decline—almost moral degradation" —of the last five years.

"I feel," he told about sixty clergymen gathered to foster a united religious movement, "that we are making history."

Roosevelt's Letter

The step received the best wishes of President Roosevelt, who wrote in a letter read to the gathering: "It seems to me highly significant that the ministers of religion in Washington — Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish—have with such unanimity agreed to cooperate in promoting a movement whose purpose is to encourage religion and church attendance without any compromising of their own convictions or interfering with their own methods of work and worship.

"In a nation like ours, where the Church and State are and must remain independent, it is highly important that our churches—using the word in the broadest sense—should feel their responsibility for strengthening those spiritual ideals of worship and service so essential to our highest welfare as a nation."

Memorandum Issued

More than thirty-five religious leaders in Washington signed the committee's memorandum, which pointed out that about half the people of the District of Columbia, as in the country as a whole, never have joined or become members of any organized religious body.

The memorandum added that less than half of those in most communions take their religious duties seriously, and attend a place of worship with any degree of regularity.

"It is our conviction," said the signers of the memorandum, "that a vital religious faith and life directly affect a man's idealism and usefulness as a citizen, and that altho part of a generation may maintain high standards of conduct by living on their parents' ideals, for which religion was in large part responsible, such standards can not long survive without personal religion, and this is fostered by church loyalty."

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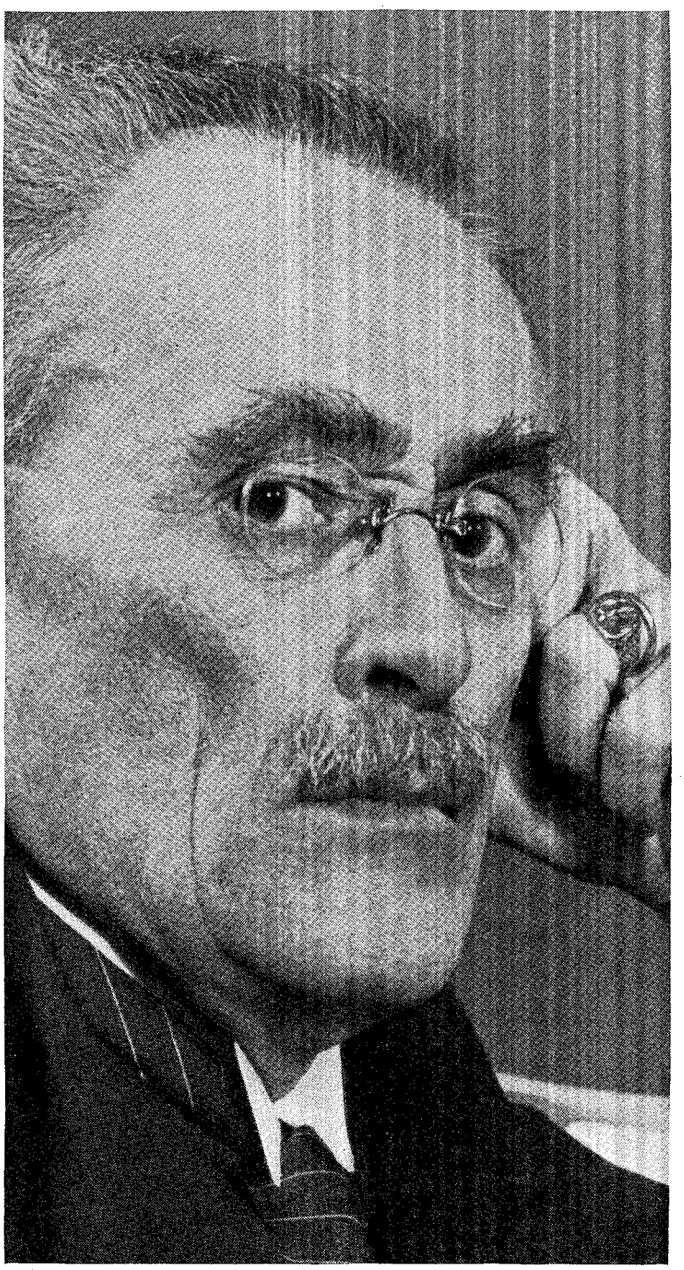
"— it is a foremost new method of treating indigestion!"

CLAIM GREAT DOCTORS

This new fresh yeast has an amazing effect on the entire digestive tract . . . correcting constipation and related digestive troubles and lack of energy far more effectively . . .



ASTOUNDED . . . Such noted doctors as Dr. Alexandre Mazeran (above), founder of a clinic for treatment of internal disorders, find this yeast of great importance. "Cases I treated with it showed marked improvement," Dr. Mazeran states. "It really *corrects* the underlying trouble . . . effectively."

INDIGESTION IS SERIOUS. Severe cases should have medical attention. But if *you* suffer from the more common type caused by a sluggish digestive system, here is wonderful news for you!

A great American scientist has discovered a new, more thorough-acting kind of yeast which greatly helps this common trouble . . . and the loss of energy, constipation and skin troubles that go with it . . . by speeding up the digestive juices and muscles *all through* your system!

Thus, your food is digested better . . . is kept softer . . . is better assimilated . . . and the residue is passed out of your system far more easily.

Won't you eat this new fresh yeast and see what a difference it can make in *your* digestion, appearance, health?

Eat 3 cakes of this Fleischmann's XR Yeast daily—plain or dissolved in ½ glass of water . . . preferably half an hour before meals. At grocers, restaurants and soda fountains. Eat it *regularly!*

Soon you should relish your food more, and be able to forget about indigestion. See how much more pep you have . . . how much better your skin looks . . . and how much more regular your elimination is!

If you're now taking laxatives, discontinue their use gradually (not all at once) as this new yeast "normalizes" your digestion and elimination.

Start now! Get some Fleischmann's Yeast today!

(As good as ever for baking, too)

DECIDE *NOW* TO STOP NEGLECTING YOURSELF . . . The longer you let your troubles go, the harder they are to overcome! Start eating 3 cakes of Fleischmann's XR Yeast daily. You should begin to feel better in a few days, but don't be led to think your condition is really *corrected.* Keep on eating the yeast *regularly* until your system is truly "normalized." (Rich in Vitamins A, B, D and G.)

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Find them
QUICKLY
through your classified telephone book

Plumbers, painters, tailors, bakers, and dozens and dozens more. You'll find them all in the classified telephone book. Local dealers for nationally advertised products are listed there too—under the name of the brand.

Among the Outstanding Books

Ten Thousand Public Enemies. By Courtney Ryley Cooper. Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. (Boston: Little, Brown & Company; $3.)

That nice-looking couple who live in the next apartment, the pleasant strangers who have taken up farming down the road, the well-dressed visitors on the golf-course—they may be criminals, wanted by *Uncle Sam*. You can't tell by looking at their clothes, or listening for a gutter accent.

Modern criminals prefer quiet rural hideouts; they dress and behave like gentlemen; and one in every forty-two people in the United States has a police record.

The Author

Courtney Ryley Cooper did not like school, so he ran away and became a clown in a traveling circus. As a press-agent for the Sells-Floto Circus and Buffalo Bill (Col. W. F. Cody) he gathered the material first-hand for 500 stories of circus people and jungle animal life. More than fifty magazines have published his stories about the "high country" of the Rocky Mountains. He has written "Weary River" and "Wild Cargo" for Hollywood, and done assignment-work for *The Saturday Evening Post* on the northern frontier.

Born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1886, he has been special writer on the Kansas City *Star*, the New York *World* and the Denver *Post*, covering about 200 murder cases. During the World War he was a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Police officials and Federal agents consider him one of the best-informed men in the United States on crime problems.

The Roots of Crime

But, tho criminals — particularly the 10,000 public enemies who are the cream of the crook-crop, the men (and women) whose arrest has to be made by armed men —are well "wired in" with the local police, the increasing activity of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice is getting at the roots of crime.

Courtney Ryley Cooper's book is a lively pæan of praise for J. Edgar Hoover, who, in turn, writes a modest commendatory foreword. Mr. Hoover, in ten years, has built up what Mr. Cooper believes to be a far more effective outfit, dealing with far tougher criminals, than Scotland Yard.

People who talk of the need for an American Scotland Yard are ignorant, says Mr. Cooper. "If Scotland Yard came to America in full control of law enforcement, this entire country would run so wild with lawbreaking that the poor gentlemen from London would jump in the ocean."

This Mr. Hoover is no cop. He never had a day of experience in a regular police department. "He was never a detective; he does not read detective stories. Washington-born, with a high-school education, his first job was that of a clerk in the Library of Congress—a means to an end."

He wanted to take a law course, and he did, with money saved from his thirty-dollar-a-month job. In 1917, he moved to the Department of Justice; in 1924, became Director of its Division of Investigation.

To-day that division, as Mr. Cooper sees it, deserves a greater reputation than Scotland Yard or the Canadian "Mounties." It gets its men. If juries were a bit less sentimental, he argues, it would get its women, too, and there would be less crime.

Successful crooks are almost never lone wolves, says Mr. Cooper, who has studied D. of J. files. They work in packs. They belong to a sort of criminals' club, with contacts reaching the most various circles.

The "Gang-Molls"

A lone bank-robber could not locate safe hangouts in which to "cool off" and could not sell his "hot" bonds. If caught, he could not spot the right lawyers. If shot, he would not know "safe" doctors. If jailed, he would not understand the intricacies of parole.

So the story of one crime dovetails into the tale of another. Mr. Cooper weaves his general reflections on crime in America into an intricate web in which the names of Wilbur Underhill, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, Clyde Barrow, "Shoebox Annie" French, "Baby Face" Nelson, John Dillinger, Verne Miller, and Frank Nash appear and reappear.

He tells scores of thrilling stories, goes into detail about the Kansas City massacre, but always, in his narrative, the grim, patient, relentless D. of J. agents are in the background. Many of them are college graduates; some are chemists, some lawyers.

The worst criminals—and most criminals in this country—are native Americans, and most of them are relatively young. They would get nowhere without the aid of their "gang-molls," some of whom seem like charming, sweet-faced girls.

"In all my study of the records of criminals," says the relentless Mr. Cooper, "I have yet to find the honest upright woman who has become the paramour of a confirmed lawbreaker."

Worth Reading

Of Time and the River. By Thomas Wolfe. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $3.) Youth in the 'twenties; the long-awaited sequel to "Look Homeward, Angel."

Arden Acres. By Jessica Nelson North. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company; $2.) A "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," 1935 style.

Waiting for Nothing. By Tom Kromer. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.) The bitter life of the American bum.

Francis the First. By Francis Hackett. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran; $3.) A study of France, in terms of its great sixteenth-century king, by the author of Henry VIII.

The Wizard of Monte Carlo. By Count Corti. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; $3.) The story of François Blanc, founder of the great gambling-casino.

The Lindbergh Crime. By Sidney B. Whipple. (New York: Blue Ribbon Books; $1.) A news-summary, by a United Press reporter.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

THE CITIES

By Jesse Stuart

I saw the cities and I learned too well
All cities are a little piece of hell—
Yes, hell to me—how well I know they are,
Sometimes without a bird, without a star—
And cold-stone streets without the smell of leaves;
Even the wind there whips loose wires and grieves,
Grieves loud and lonesome over the white-hard street
Where click all day the passing, passing feet.

I saw the cities desolate and gray
And children there without a place to play.
They were green-growing corn the weeds shut in;
Tall slender stalks so lanky, pale and thin.
The sunlight did not kiss their death-pale skin.
And there was something smelly in the wind—

I am a lover of the wind and earth and sun
And I went back where lonesome waters run—
Where wind talks to the green leaves night and day.
And children have some place to run and play.

And I came back to get a breath of winds,
Winds hot and fresh—fresh blowing from the corn;
Yes, I came back where high-hill blue begins
And grass and leaves drip fresh their dew at morn.

Yes, I came back where lonesome waters run
And where the white heat dances in the glen;
Where pasture fields lie sleeping in the sun,
Back where the slopes are tilled by stalwart men.

Back—back—I came—back to the midnight moons
That redden ember-like in blue-sky dirt—
Back—back—where whippoorwills sing dish-pan tunes,
Back where the quails call night-time with quirt-quirt.

I came to lonesome waters in beech coves
That kiss the ferns and look to skies all day;
I came back to ten thousand life-blood loves,
I came back to the high-hill earth to stay.

I said: To hell with all the paper money,
To hell with nickel, silver, copper, gold—
But give me corn, blackberries and wild honey
And give me things that can't be bought and sold.

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

LIGHT THE LAMP EARLY

By Raymond Holden

Wide flocks of narrow birds have fled
The glaze of frost-embittered air.
On burrows where the woodchucks sleep
The curled and colored leaves are deep.
The worm winds in the fallen pear.
The ewe that bore the lamb lies dead.

Light the lamp early. Billow breath
Festoons with fog the chilly pane.
Ladder the lighted hearth with logs,
That, as dreams ruffle sleeping dogs,
Warmth in this room may help maintain
This precious life, this twitch in death.

—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

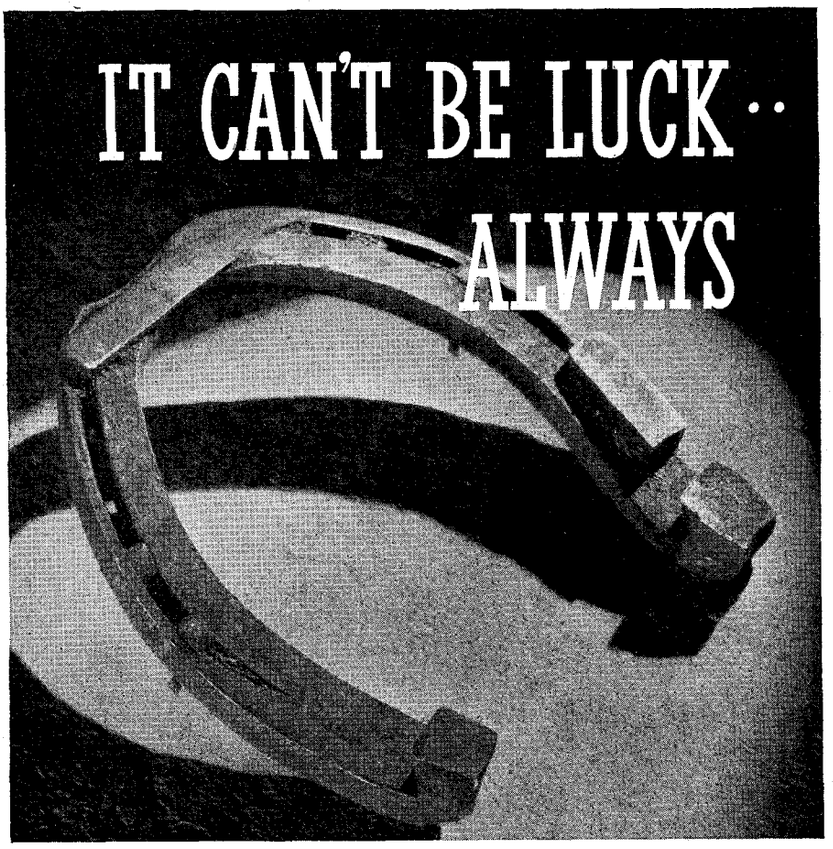
FROM PLATO

By Monk Gibbon

Of all nights that a man has had,
Of all days too that made his throng,
How many will be set beside
Unbroken sleep a whole night long?

Count them together, days, and nights,
Dream-troubled, might his choice not fall
On that one night? Then how can he,
Dreading not sleep, dread death at all?

—*The Spectator (London).*



—that causes thousands of Reo owners to keep on buying Reos. Year after year they look at all the new models—and come back to Reo. They have found by experience that Reo Quality provides longer life and greater dependability—they have learned that there is a difference between dependable operation and claims that cannot be substantiated. The question comes down to:

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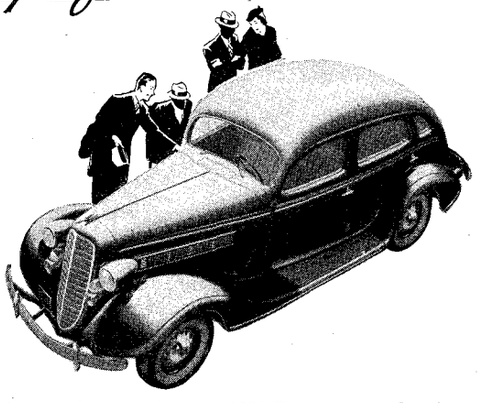

After all, it is the integrity of the manufacturer, the reputation for making quality products over a long term of years, that really determines long life, and economy in a motor car.

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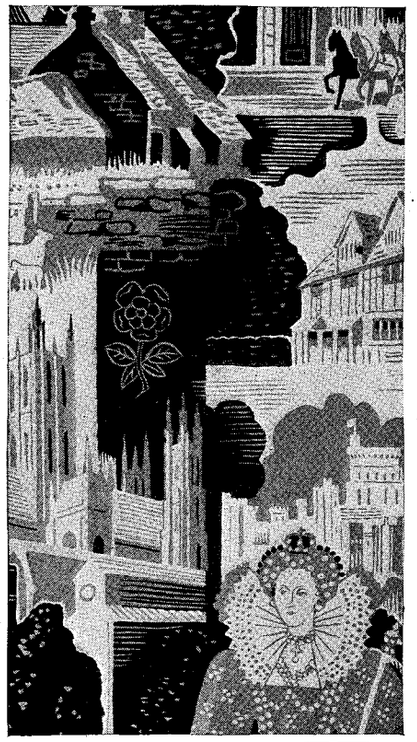

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Topics in Brief

THE Roosevelt Administration is Long suffering.—***Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.***

WHEN a spy is not beheaded in Germany, we suppose that's news.—***Charleston Mail.***

THE chief trouble with this country is too darned many legal ways to steal.—***Atlanta Constitution.***

Father Crosses the Delaware Again!
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*

YOU can't fool all the people all the time, but it isn't necessary. A majority will do. —***Portland (Me.) Express.***

YOU will have to admit that the nation will have to settle up before it can settle down.—***Florida Times-Union.***

QUITE a few who attended the Little Red Schoolhouse, it seems, grew up to be little pink professors.—***Louisville Times.***

IF the outcome of Italy's projected war is as suspected, Br'er Selassie will be Haile and farewell.—***Dallas Morning News.***

IT hardly seems possible that "man wants but little here below" if he's a nephew of Uncle Sam.—***Weston (Ore.) Leader.***

AFTER all these years even the most disinterested veterans are calling it the bonus of contention.—***Nashville Tennessean.***

THE promise of still speedier autos is no threat. One can be killed just as dead at 50 miles an hour as at 90.—***Fort Worth Star-Telegram.***

THE New Deal has not only devalued the dollar. It has brought the market value of Hoover advice about 75 per cent. below par. —***Winston-Salem Journal.***

ITALY is reported ready to spend $800,000,000 on a war. For the money it could purchase Ethiopia outright and buy every inhabitant a minstrel suit. — ***Tacoma Ledger.***

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ONCE it was "Brother, can you spare a dime?" Now it is "Uncle, can you slip us a billion?"—***Indianapolis Star.***

IN conservative goldfish circles the saying must now be: "No more privacy than the Dionne quints."—***Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.***

THE boys of 1776 were pretty dumb. After gaining their independence they didn't demand a bonus.—***Birmingham News.***

THE United States can't be sued without its consent, but you can get a bonus or something if you yell loud enough.—***Springfield Union.***

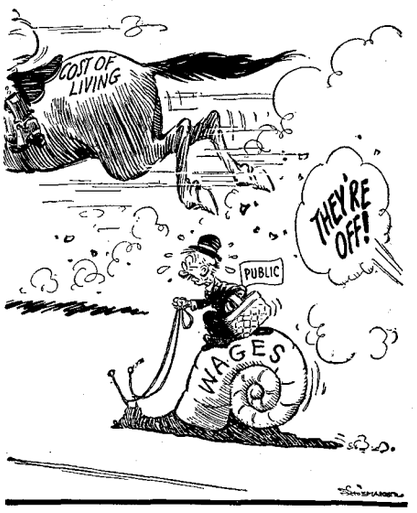
PHYSICIAN recommends for the middle-aged light exercise and a siesta each day. Daily dozen and daily dozing.—***Arkansas Gazette.***

RUSSIA is suffering from famine. They used up all their baloney getting recognition from the United States.—***Ohio State Journal.***

NOW Harvard has dropped Latin as an A. B. requirement, and that ought to bring in some good football material.—***St. Louis Post-Dispatch.***

WHEN the Townsend plan gets going, there'll be fresh point to the old song, "Everybody Works But Father."—***Louisville Herald-Post.***

IF the airmen keep on cutting time off the transcontinental record, Los Angeles will soon be in New York's backyard.—***Buffalo Courier-Express.***



The Big Handicap Race

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

"THOSE who have hobbies rarely go crazy," asserts a psychiatrist. Yeah, but what about those who have to live with those who have hobbies?—***Mobile Register.***

A GENTLEMAN in England and another in California both claim to have gone to heaven while temporarily dead recently. We hope both thought to get a rain check or whatever you call it.—***Memphis Commercial Appeal.***

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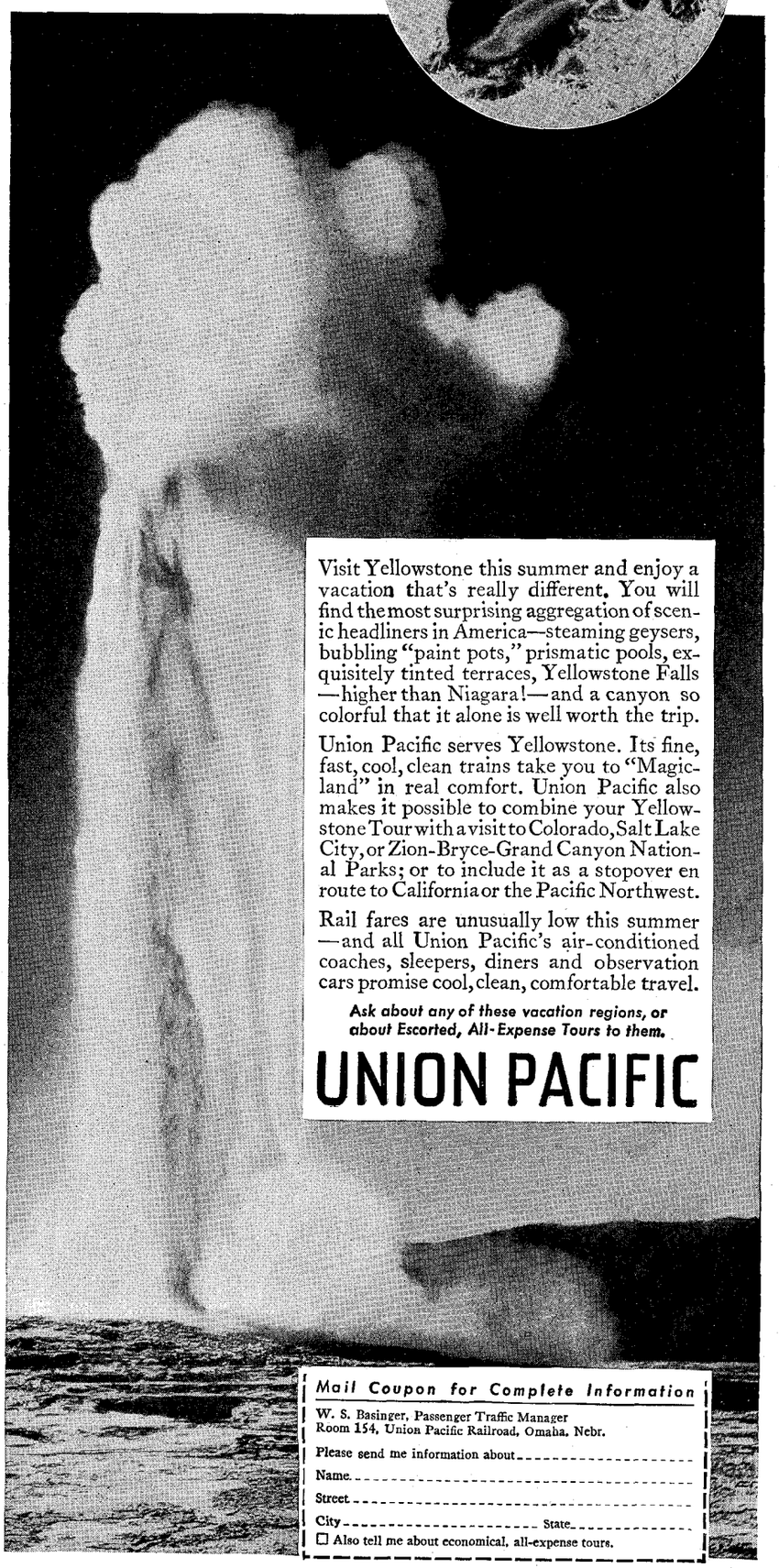
Invites You



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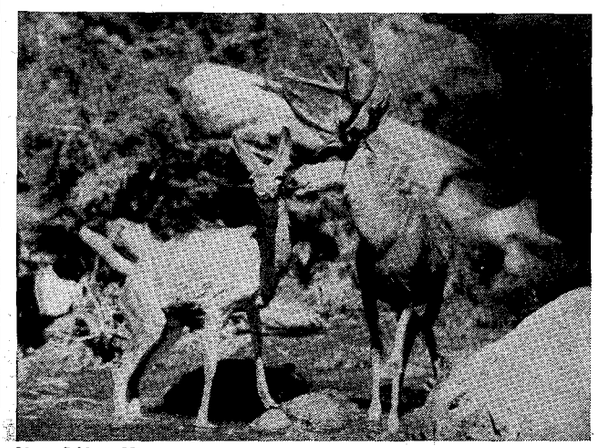
On the Current Screen

The drama of a great friendship between a puma and a deer is celebrated with handsome pictorial effect in **"Sequoia" (AAA*)**. Altho several actors appear in the photoplay, it is as a strikingly photographed nature-fable that the work is important.



Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

A scene from "Sequoia"

In view-point it is chiefly concerned with celebrating the brotherhood of animals and the wickedness of hunters. With simple and touching skill, it tells of the devotion of two animals which were expected by everyone to prove mortal enemies, but became allies in the war against nature and man.

The point of the film seems to be that, contrary to the customary belief, the beasts of the field do not hate each other instinctively, but are driven to enmity by the struggle for survival. If, the picture suggests, conditions could so be arranged that the war for existence could be done away with by kindlier social forces, the lion and the deer could sit down amiably side by side.

"Sequoia" is not an enormously exciting film, and it is likely to be more admired than thrilled to. There is the possibility, also, that it would have been a happier work if it had been cut to one or two fewer reels.

Nevertheless it is beautiful, original, and striking, and it deserves to be set down among the distinguished motion-pictures.

• • •

"One More Spring" (AAA*)—Robert Nathan's whimsical and humorous fantasy about the depression has been transformed into a pleasant little motion-picture comedy. It may be remembered that the story dealt with the adventures of three victims of the economic collapse who took up their abode in New York's Central Park, thanks to a sentimental park employee.

Edwin Burke's screen adaptation is excellent, and so is Henry King's direction. Janet Gaynor, giving her best screen performance since the days of the silent films, is splendid in the leading rôle, and Warner Baxter is better than usual opposite her.

The best portrayal of the picture, however, is contributed by Walter King—who used to be Walter Woolf of the stage—as a poverty-stricken violinist who refuses to be quaint about his suffering.

"Folies Bergere" (AA)—Maurice Chevalier performs debonairly in another of those Gallic comedies wherein a husband's double is hired to impersonate him, with results which are embarrassing to the beautiful wife of the man who does the hiring. There are some pleasant musical numbers and the whole affair is managed attractively, but the familiarity of the plot does get in the way.

Merle Oberon is lovely as the wife, and Ann Sothern is helpful as the sweetheart of the impersonator.

• • •

"Sweet Music" (AA)—Rudy Vallee appearing pleasantly and tunefully in a screen musical comedy which reveals the crooner as a serious-minded and likable young man. As a comedian he is not at his best, however. There is some lively popular music, and much good farce-playing in subordinate rôles.

• • •

"Car 99" (AA)—An unimportant but lively melodrama about the customary war between cops and robbers. Sir Guy Standing as a crime king, and Fred MacMurray—late of "The Gilded Lily"—as a heroic policeman head the cast.

• • •

"Night Life of the Gods"—A heavy-handed fantasy made out of Thorne Smith's novel about the scientist who had an invention to turn humans into statues and statues into humans.

He had fun bringing the boys and girls of Olympus back to life, but, due to inexpert casting and production, the audiences may not enjoy themselves equally.

• • •

"Rumba"—George Raft and Carole Lombard as dance-partners who battle, but really love each other.

• • •

"The Marines Are Coming"—William Haines attempting an unhappy comeback in a clumsy picture.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
*The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield.	Broadway Bill, *The President Vanishes, *It's a Gift, *Clive of India, *The County Chairman, The Good Fairy, *The Secret Bride, *The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Sequoia, *One More Spring.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Young France for Peace

"The Group of the Ninth of July's Minimum Plan"

(Continued from page 11)

of our own civilization, and we want other peoples to have theirs.

"Hence, we are disinclined to rush headlong against Hitler, to condemn him out of hand. There has been a revolution in Germany, and revolutions often are marked by tragic and terrible things. Hitler has been at the helm only two years. We prefer to be forbearing while the world awaits the real historical measure of the man."

"What, as you see it, is the actual situation in France at the moment?"

"It is a situation of confusion, of demoralization, throughout the country. It is a situation demanding reform. Our whole economy, agricultural—and we are, of course, predominantly agricultural—and industrial, is crying out for clear light, stability, and a plain road of prosperous advance.

"There is no wide-spread loss of confidence in our republican institutions; the loss of confidence is in many of our leaders, and in our parliamentary practises.

"We require in our leaders six basic qualities: honesty, wisdom, efficiency, energy, courage, and celerity of action.

"We require in our Parliament non-obstruction for obstruction's sake.

"We want a riddance of its excessive egoism, its frivolity, its penchant for ousting Governments on pretexts of no moment.

"We want a reasonable Parliament, responsive to nothing but a sense of the national welfare.

"All the reforms we need are realizable within the framework of the Republic."

"Minimum Plan"

"Could you give an idea of the 'Minimum Plan' of 'le groupe du 9 Juillet' in a few words?"

"First, it calls for character, rather than intellectual and oratorical finish, in our public life; we are tired of dexterous parliamentarians, Tardieu, Herriot, Blum—clever men, but not great constructive statesmen.

"We like Flandin and Laval much better, and especially Laval (who probably will be Premier at no distant date), and we particularly admire their realism and courage in facing squarely the task of the settlement of Europe on the basis of fairness and good-will to every nation concerned.

"Our plan is comprehensively reformist, addressed to necessary changes in the Government, in Parliament, in the Judiciary, and in the Treasury. It takes into account the position and the interests of all our people, peasants, workers, technicians, the commercial and financial classes, the professions, writers and artists.

"Its compendious purpose is to eliminate sheltered injustice from our political and social order, to introduce impartiality, science, justice into our system of government. Such are what we term its 'points essentiels' as regards the domestic field. With respect to foreign affairs, we press for bold and practical action to achieve the permanent peace of the world."

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Young David in the Rangers' Den

Kerr, Star "Goalie" of Mr. Patrick's New York Blue Shirts, Is Bowling Over Hockey Goliaths —His "Saves" Have Lifted Team From Cellar to Top of American Group

On December 14, 1934, the New York Rangers occupied the cellar of their group in the National Hockey League. On December 15, 1934, they occupied the same place, but the morning newspapers of that date carried hopeful news for Ranger fans: "Rangers Purchase Kerr; Patrick Tries to Bolster Up Cellar Sextet."

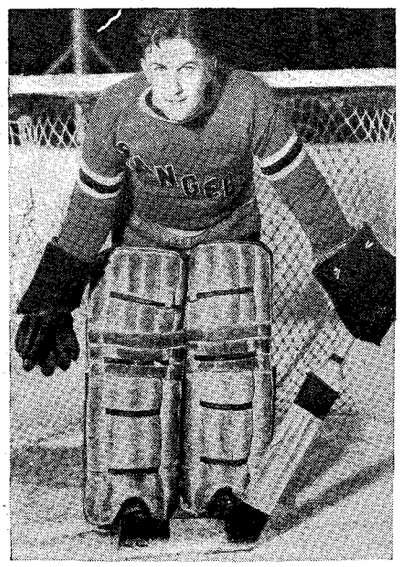
Davey Kerr, a professional-hockey star from Toronto, had been warming the Maroon bench as a spare goalie. But Andy Aitkenhead, faltering Ranger goalie, had been in a bad slump, and anything in the way of a change was welcomed not only by Lester Patrick, owner of the Rangers, but also by that portion of the gallery that had been weeping at the spectacle of one Ranger defeat after another.

First-Night Hit

Without any previous practise with the Rangers, and having spent the entire hockey season to date on the bench with the Maroons, Davey Kerr played his first game for the New York pros the night of December 15. Ah, happy December 15! The next day's head-lines: "Kerr Breaks Five Game Losing Streak." He was dubbed an "instantaneous hit" and made the Rangers look good for the first time in weeks. The gum-chewing newcomer stopped forty-one shots his first time out as a Ranger goalie—a unique hockey total, incidentally—and was roundly slapped on the back by his vastly cheered teammates who forthwith pulled up the corners of Mr. Patrick's mouth by marching steadily upward to their present proud place in the American group.

But Davey wasn't altogether satisfied: gratified, but not satisfied. Next time, he promised, he would do better. He didn't want to be good. He wanted to be perfect. He still does.

This twenty-five-year-old kid, who sips carbonated water and pulls on a pipe in his dressing-room, began to play hockey when he was nine. His mother gave him some pads for Christmas and he decided to use them. He played first on a Sunday School team in Toronto. From there he went to the Maitlands, an amateur club,



Wide World

Ambition: Davey Kerr wants to be perfect

and at thirteen was playing regularly in the Junior Ontario Hockey Association. He was the youngest in the league at the time.

In 1930, playing for the Montreal A. A. Team, he captained the sextet that won the Allan Cup that year. He has a wrist-watch to prove it. At this point he turned pro and played with the Maroons during 1930-'31. He dropped back to the minors for a while, but eventually returned to the Maroons.

He's always preferred to be a goalie, altho in his amateur days he played forward for a while.

Weight Reducer

"You always concentrate on the goalie when you watch a game. Besides, it's the most exciting position of all. I have lost six or seven pounds in one game, regaining them afterwards, of course, but do you know you can lose ten or twelve in a season?"

The rest of the Rangers were coming into the room for their regular pep-talk from Mr. Patrick. Another interview for Davey? Oh, that's old stuff by now. Sure he rates it. But no photographs before the game; an ancient athlete's superstition; autographs, but no pictures.

What about this low-scoring that gripes the professional-hockey galleries so much these days?

"Well, you're supposed to keep the puck out. High scoring is a great game, but you can't score a lot without being scored on and when that happens the same gallery that's been yelling for goals jumps on you, when you're scored on. Every goal represents a mistake by somebody. That's what makes a hockey-game. I've seen scoreless draws that are as good as any game you'd want to watch. Of course I like to see scoring, but a student of the game appreciates perfect plays that are checked by almost perfect saves."

The Master's Theory

This sounded like something Mr. Patrick once said: "All you need to win is a fellow on one end kicking 'em out and several fellows on the other end kicking 'em in. But to get one of these you must have the other."

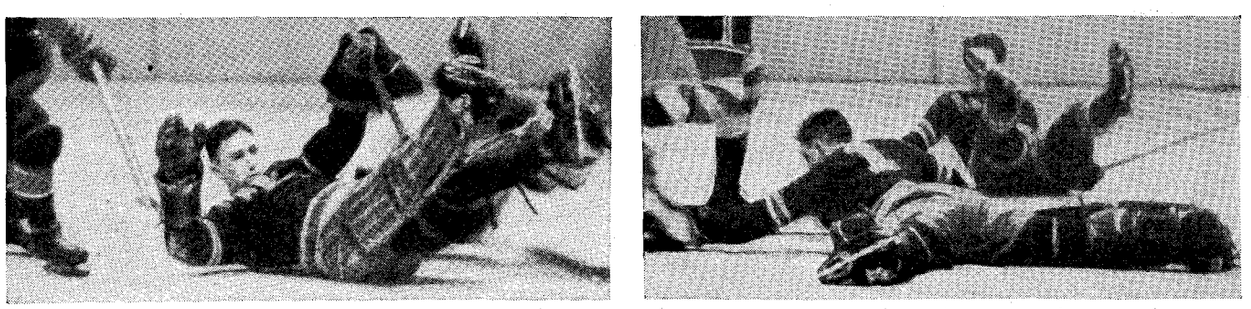
That's why Mr. Patrick went after Davey and why he paid a reputed $7,500 to get him.

Change the rules to open up the game? Davey thinks the game has had all the opening up it can get: "A team plays as close to the rules as it can to protect its lead."

Davey Kerr is one of the reasons why pro and amateur hockey differ in the scores as Stewart Iglehart pointed out last week: Pro forwards are better, but pro goalies are almost perfect.

Davey doesn't do anything but play hockey during the season. It gives him all the exercise he needs. During the off season he plays handball and tennis, and raises wire-haired fox-terriers. Handball, he says, is best for hockey-players because it "quickens your eye and hardens your hands." He has played baseball, and still plays pro lacrosse, but thinks hockey "as good as any."

(Continued on page 38)



Acme

Mr. Kerr of the Rangers demonstrates that the life of a pro goalie is not one of peace and tranquillity, but rather one of sitting, thinking, and sometimes sliding

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Saving Game-Birds

Faced with reports of an alarming depletion of several species of wild ducks, heads of the Federal Bureau of Biological Survey, the Izaak Walton League of America, the Conservation Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the More Game Birds Foundation, and officials of other national wild-life groups last week announced the launching of the first migratory bird refuge program of its kind.

The program provides for the conversion of every suitable public park water area into a water-fowl refuge.

According to sponsors of the movement, more than 17,000,000 acres of marshes have been drained fruitlessly by man "with little thought of the effect upon a great natural resource of tremendous economic, recreational and esthetic importance to millions of people."

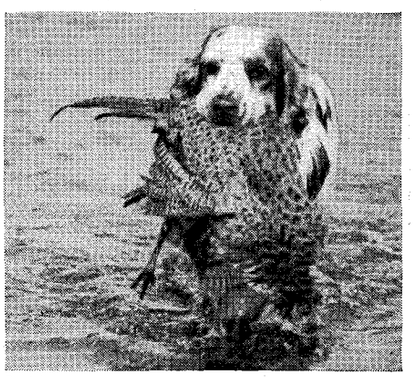
Those behind the program contemplate voluntary establishment of chains of miniature "happy-landing places" for water fowl, patterned after the Jack Miner Refuge near Detroit. The sponsors feel that the setting aside of thousands of these places where birds may rest, feed and nest in contentment will do much to solve the problem of depletion.

The More Game Birds Foundation, with headquarters at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has offered $500 in cash, twenty silver cups and certificates of merit illustrated by Jay N. ("Ding") Darling, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, as prizes for the best refuges established during 1935.

A New Book on Spaniels

An exhaustive book on the American Cocker reached the public last week. Ella B. Moffit's "The Cocker-Spaniel—Companion, Shooting Dog and Show Dog" is a noteworthy attempt to provide the novice and expert with a working knowledge of the history of the breed, the art of breeding, selection of stud-dog and brood-bitch, training and preparation for shows, handling at shows, retrieving, and other phases of the field-trial game.

In addition there is a long list of bench champions and field-trial champions. Two chapters deserve particular attention: the contribution on color-breeding by Dr. James M. Phillips and the chapter on retrieving by Francis J. Squires. There are more than 100 illustrations. C. P. H.



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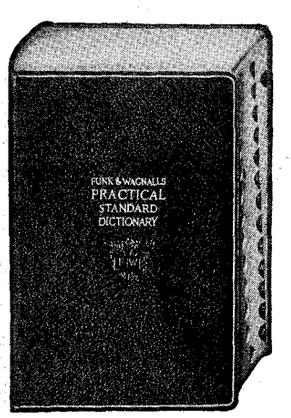

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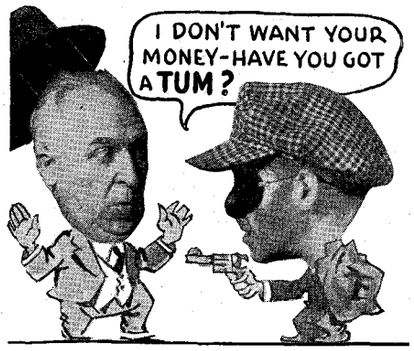

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Sport Shots

Back home to Boston: With Dizzy Dean of the Champion St. Louis Cardinals the lone dissenter, baseball fans all over the country greeted the transfer last week of

Wide World

Mr. George Herman Ruth to the Boston Braves with enthusiasm. There were only a few tears.

"He made all his money in the American League, so why doesn't he stay there?" Mr. Dean shouted upon hearing the biggest sport-news of the week. Brushing personal feelings aside, Dizzy admitted it was something more than his high regard for Bill McKechnie, present pilot of the Braves, that made him angry, and, after more talking, confessed that the "Caliph of Crash"—ancient as he is, would be "plenty tough as a pinch-hitter." Dean also admitted he'd walk Babe if a hit meant a run.

Ruth's income from baseball since 1914: $872,900. Adding $500,000 from World Series checks and other activities the total is $1,372,900. His top salary, and any ballplayer's: $80,000 a year in 1930 and 1931. Sold to the Yankees in 1919 by the Boston Red Sox for the record sum of $125,000.

McKechnie's comment: "No ball-club can have two managers." The Babe was named Assistant Manager.

Record heave: Jack Torrance, world's outdoor shotput-record holder (fifty-seven feet, one inch) heaved the big ball fifty-three feet one and a half inches indoors at Charlotte, North Carolina, last week. The 300-pounder from Louisiana State thus cracked the recognized indoor record, fifty-two feet eight and three-eighths inches, held by Leo Sexton, New York Athletic Club.

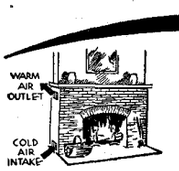
David in the Rangers' Den

(Continued from page 36)

"It's a good sport to develop you for life. You can judge 'em plenty on the ice."

Lester Patrick sees young Kerr as a modern David who has taken plenty of pot-shots at the hockey Goliaths: "Kerr, I should say," the boss of the Rangers remarked the other day, "has been the most important single factor in our sudden change of fortune. Not only is Davey a first-rate goalie, but he has given our team the psychological lift it so badly needed."

But when Davey Kerr goes back home to Toronto next month—whatever happens to the Rangers in the play-offs—he won't be wearing a pair of high-temperature ears under his hat: he'll be glad he was good this season and wondering how he can be perfect next.



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The Horatio Alger of Basketball

College Court-Game Led Out of Armories and Into Limelight by Guiding Hand of Ned Irish, Boy Promoter

When New York's first "big time" season of college basketball was ushered out of Madison Square Garden last week by a capacity crowd of screaming, booing, and mildly partizan fans, one young man emerged as the star of the success story: Ned Irish, the boy promoter, who saw his chance, leaped, and did not fall.

"White and twenty-eight" he calls himself. There's more to young Mr. Irish than that. In the short space of one winter, the former newspaper reporter had put college basketball into the limelight at the Garden and out of the drafts and dust and rickety grand stands of the armories. What is more significant, he had opened the way for

Ned Norworth photograph

Boy Promoter: Ned Irish, who put college basketball in the "big time"

future intersectional college basketball on a large scale.

By far the youngest of Garden promoters, Ned Irish's story is interesting to non-New Yorkers chiefly because it shows convincingly what can be done for college sports all over the country where rivalries are "hot," and facilities handy.

No Checks or Cigars

It takes more than long-standing rivalries and available facilities to draw 100,000 fans to a comfortable arena: showmanship and shrewd business-sense are indispensable.

Mr. Irish has both.

Mr. Irish went to the University of Pennsylvania and held staff jobs there on the Philadelphia ***Record.*** Returning to New York in 1928, he was the first sports-writer to be assigned definitely to metropolitan college sports. While on this "beat" he covered basketball and saw it had possibilities.

Slim, of medium height, quiet and courteous in his demeanor—no flashily-dressed, cigar-smoking promoter here—Mr. Irish noted the inadequate accommodations for spectators at college basketball games: knockdown bleachers, no ventilation, limited capacity. This, he saw, cut attendance.

"I figured, therefore, that I could bring back many of these former patrons if they were provided with suitable attractions under comfortable conditions—and at a reasonable price.

"I went to the Garden and by taking mid-week dates and others that had formerly presented a problem in booking attractions, sold the idea of staging college games.

"After selling the idea to the Garden management, I approached the colleges and they were much easier to convince. The colleges had been unable to accommodate even their student athletic association members at most of the games, and were forced to much trouble and worry in staging games at the armories. No one college, of course, was willing or anxious to step in and take over a lease on the Garden, and I felt it would be better to stage two major attractions during the season—as would be possible in pro sports. By scheduling two games each night, one is almost certain to provide an outstanding battle.

Assault on Box-office

"Have the crowds come? My first three bills had capacity houses. The lowest attendance was more than 6,000."

Out-of-town colleges that came to the Garden because the seating-capacity paid their expenses were Purdue, Kentucky, Temple, Duquesne, and Notre Dame. Mr. Irish hopes to get more of these intersectional games for next season.

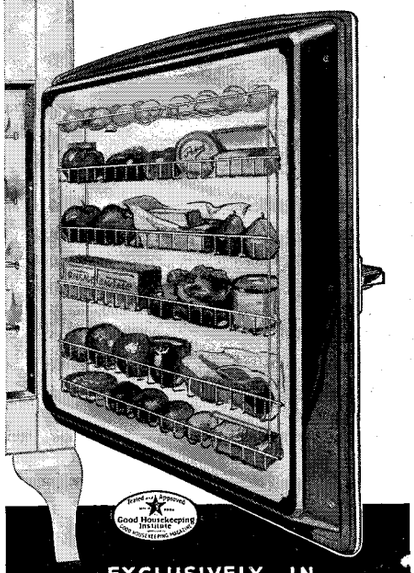
Is basketball sufficiently popular to warrant all this attention? Mr. Irish thinks it is: "It probably is played by more people than any other sport with the exception of soft-ball and golf. Every school, settlement house, church, *etc.*, has its team. For that reason it should prove more popular here than hockey where few, if any, residents have a knowledge of hockey except as spectators. The Garden crowds can see the entire floor from almost every seat in the house while hockey-spectators miss about one-third of the rink from many seats. The ball is bigger than the puck, and is easily seen—besides there's more scoring, and you know what present-day hockey fans think of those scoreless ties."

Mr. Irish won't stage any double local-bills next year if he can help it. He had eight bills this year, and plans more for 1935-36. By staging schoolboy foul-shooting and set-shooting contests between the halves, he thinks he has done much to increase interest in amateur basketball.

To his knowledge, no other city is promoting college basketball on this scale. It shouldn't be long before they do.

Business arrangements? Mr. Irish has a three-way percentage agreement with the Garden, the colleges and himself sharing. He calls himself a "service bureau for the colleges."

This much more in a SHELVADOR



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Wall Street Continues Cautious

Uneasy Over Political Uncertainties, the Markets Are Unresponsive to Welcome Court Decisions; Insurgent Brokers Demand Better Publicity; Slight Trade Reaction Is Natural

By Robert Winsmore

Altho the Supreme Court's gold-contract rulings removed a paralyzing uncertainty three weeks ago, they by no means freed the securities markets from restrictive and depressive influences. To those who expected that they would, the subsequent action of stocks and bonds was progressively disappointing, not to say discouraging.

Old doubts remained effective; new fears developed and quickly became so. Most serious of the latter were, and are, those proceeding from the political dislocations at Washington which have made the outlook for legislation newly obscure.

With the President's ability to confine progress to a middle road more sharply questioned than since last November, and with the further operation of Administration policies increasingly indefinite, Wall Street has found new reason for cautious hesitation. It fears, and not illogically, that much of the financial enterprise with which it is concerned may find likewise.

Potent Mistrust

The caution is, to be sure, of long standing. It was allayed by November election returns, only to resurge promptly when Congress came into being at the turn of the year. If the stock market failed, as it did in January and early February, to reflect obvious and impressive improvement in the country's business volume, mistrust of radicalism at Washington was most potent among the influences which kept it from doing so.

Similarly, if Wall Street and its market have not reacted constructively, or for long, to any of the major court decisions adverse to disliked New Deal reforms, it is largely because such rebuffs to the Administration have seemed to carry threat of resentful and still more disturbing legislation.

The denials of TVA's claimed right to compete with private enterprise, the Supreme Court's findings of oil control and gold-clause repudiation to be unconstitutional, the outlawing of Section 7-A last week—all these have had only small stock-market effect chiefly because, Congress and radical sentiment being what they are, none has been regarded as dependably final with respect to restoration of stability.

It is not surprizing, therefore, that timidity and distrust in financial quarters should have been quickly deepened by the signs of a crisis of sorts at Washington, threatening both disorder and Left-Wing accomplishment, perhaps threatening early imposition of fiat currency upon the nation.

Brokers' Battle

Having forced the reluctant Old Guard of the Stock Exchange to create eight new places for non-members on its long-exclusive Board of Governors, Wall Street insurgents last week disclosed other immediate objectives. To a committee of the Old Guard's choosing, their leaders grimly pointed out the desirability of (1) an outsider of national repute and proven ability as the Exchange's salaried President, and (2) public-relations policies and machinery that will be practically effective.

Chief spokesman for the insurgents was Edward A. Pierce, head of Wall Street's greatest brokerage house. In support were half a dozen senior partners of leading Stock Exchange commission firms. Long in rebellion, all of these were early proponents of most of the eleven disconcerting reforms recently "recommended" to the Old Guard by the cynically polite SEC.

Like the non-member Governor reform already adopted, the non-member President plan is a SEC proposal, being one of the remaining ten which the Stock Exchange management has been debating, doubtless with a view to compromise. Presumably, the insurgents are confident of the outcome. Mr. Pierce went so far as to name Calvin Coolidge as the type of eminent outsider who should succeed to the presidential chair now occupied by Richard Whitney, member and traditionalist.

With the demand for efficient public-relations service, however, the SEC has nothing to do. That comes from within Wall Street. It is the delayed consequence of long pent-up dissatisfaction with the amateurish and unproductive publicity activities in which the self-sufficient Exchange management has persisted for years.

Irritation that was not expressed publicly forced a change a few months ago, but it was only superficial. Inept governing-board direction of public relations was continued, and some of the results, in spite of wide ballyhoo, were worse than negative.

Further and more radical change is what the insurgents are now requiring, with plain intimation that their eight representatives will insist upon it when they become Governors. They believe that antagonisms of press and public can be abated by proficiently frank presentation of the more variously governed Stock Exchange as a legitimate enterprise and essential public utility, properly supervised and honestly managed

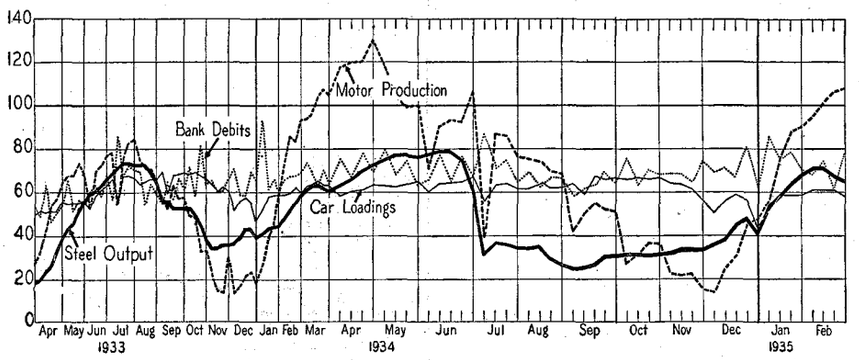
Trade Pause

Because they record what is past and conditions have changed during the time necessary for their compilation, important business statistics often get scant Wall Street attention when published.

Last week the monthly Federal Reserve Bulletin reported for the country the greatest industrial volume since the short-lived speculative inflation in the summer of 1933. The volume was 90 per cent. of the 1923-1925 average which is the par of the Federal Reserve index. The report, however, was for January, and with it went some admission of February trade reaction. With its eye on the latter as registered by recent weekly trade returns, Wall Street was little impressed by the Federal Reserve figures.

Recession from the high marks made early in February has been evidenced by various business indicators during the past three weeks. Steel production, car-loadings, electric-power output and the like have dropped, and not surprizingly in view of the unseasonal character and extent of the preceding expansions. In part, no doubt, the reaction reflects the uncertainty that was produced so widely by now-ended danger of a disturbing gold-clause decision.

Perhaps the setback will go somewhat further before the normal spring revival becomes apparent, but that should not be disturbing with revival time now so near at hand. What was accomplished in January has been so extensively maintained that there is leeway for such a natural and temporary pause in the recovery movement as the present reaction seems to be.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1935, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending February 23

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The War-Time Might of Manganese

Fourteen Pounds of This Hard Metal Are Used in a Ton of the Good Steel Needed for Adequate National Defense

Among the items in the trade treaty recently negotiated by Brazil and the United States is one in which America agrees to reduce the tariff on imports of Brazilian manganese from an equivalent of 110 per cent. to 55 per cent. So important is this item, in reference to the possibility of war, that Secretary of State Cordell Hull has released an extended statement in defense of the proposed tariff concession.

Manganese is of vital consequence to the United States, because production of good steel requires the use of approximately fourteen pounds of manganese for each ton.

As this country's steel-industry attained a maximum output of nearly 45,000,000 tons during a twelve-month period of the War, averaged 43,000,000 tons annually from 1920 to 1930, reached 56,433,473 long tons in 1929, and might soar to 60,000,000 tons annually if the nation became involved, directly or indirectly, in another world war, the fourteen pounds of manganese a ton show imposing possibilities.

From a strictly practical standpoint Americans are vitally concerned about manganese because, while the United States has vast potential deposits of this hard metal, more than 90 per cent. of what is used is imported.

Manganese Imported

Up to 1915, domestic supplies of this mighty metal were so small they seldom entered into the calculations of the steel-makers. Before then, Russia and India were the leading exporters. When war demands and shipping restrictions shut off Russian exports, and virtually stopped shipments from India, Brazilian manganese—the nearest to this country of any large body of high-grade manganese ore—promptly became America's chief source of supply. For eight years Brazil sold from 40 to 60 per cent. of the manganese Americans imported.

Those who make a business of taking long looks into the future are seriously concerned about insuring basic materials in sufficient supply to carry the nation through a critical international disturbance. Hence they are concerned about manganese.

In the face of figures which apparently do not support the theory of domestic-manganese production, there looms the problem of insuring the nation a sufficient supply in a war-time emergency, remembering that without good steel America would be handicapped and that good steel now is not made without manganese.

Army experts have gone into this subject, and come out with conclusions which harmonize with those reached by the Subcommittee on Manganese of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. The Committee's report expresses the belief that this country should have the insurance of a war-reserve of 700,000 tons of standard ferrograde-ore—meaning, by "ferrograde," ore containing at least 40 per cent. of natural manganese.

It is probable, therefore, that if, as, and when America becomes actively involved in a war calling upon all the material, as well as spiritual, resources of the nation, the United States may be able to keep its industrial machinery in full operation, without dependence upon maritime conditions, by following a program of importing manganese for storing and mining domestic manganese with modern methods.

Peanuts to Pepper to Tin

First peanuts, then white pepper and shellac, then tin. Thus the story, so far, of the collapse of London's huge gamble in commodities. Last week the tin pyramid had not yet crashed, but it was sagging dangerously, and financial and political London shivered.

Largest world producers of tin are Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Bolivia, Nigeria, Siam. Under the egis of Britain's Colonial Office, the five have been joined for two years in a cartel which restricts each to an export quota aggregating somewhat less than 8,000 tons a month.

With such restriction in force the price of tin in London was lifted last year to £230 a ton (in New York, 52 cents a pound). There it was held for months, while the quota limitations were held down and the Governments in the cartel organized a "buffer pool" to keep unduly large offerings from depressing the market. A British Government nominee was Chairman of the International Tin Restriction Committee. British representatives sat upon the Buffer Pool Committee.

Trouble to Tin

Such assurance was not overlooked by the men and interests who were plunging heavily in pepper, in shellac. They formed another pool and plunged heavily in tin also. Inevitably, therefore, the bursting of the pepper and shellac bubbles brought trouble to the tin situation.

At first the trouble was concealed. Existence of the private pool was only suspected until, bedeviled in Parliament by Opposition members, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary, officially admitted it and indicated that it has been working in cooperation with the official Tin Restriction authority. Suspicion of political ramifications was so strengthened, and sinister rumor bandied great names.

Apparently the private pool's holdings exceed 5,000 tons, involving more than $5,600,000, while the "buffer pool" holds upwards of 7,500 tons. Whether or not, with the price of tin now slipping down, British banks will give sufficient aid to the former to avert a duplication of the pepper pool's collapse was the uncertainty which kept all London anxious last week.

Seriously complicating the situation is the threat that the tin-producing countries will not continue their cartel and its export restrictions after its expiration next year.

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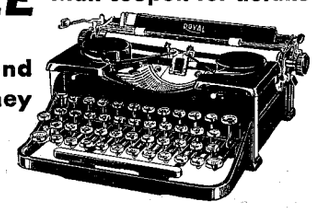

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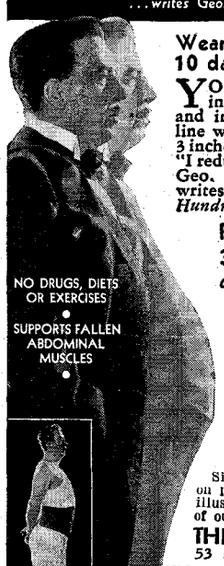

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington. D. C.)*

(CHART No. 8: As of March 2, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, numeral (3) to Chart No. 3 the following week, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means.

New Bills

Interior Department Appropriations.—After considering the budget estimates for the Department of Interior, the House Appropriations Committee recommended a total appropriation of $58,775,656 or $3,297,409 less than the budget included. However this figure, tho below budget estimates, exceeds last year's bill by $11,910,790.

Represented in the increase are the following, among other items: $2,091,726 for salary restoration, $3,275,000 for the Indians under the Wheeler-Howard Act, and $4,500,000 for the National Park and Indian Service roads.

The funds as recommended by the Committee may be broken down as follows: Secretary's office, $1,636,490; General Land office, $1,573,700; Bureau of Indian Affairs, $26,627,260; Bureau of Reclamation, $1,072,-100; Geological Survey, $2,107,560; Bureau of Mines, $1,417,311; National Park Service, $15,713,890; Office of Education, $4,781,220; Government in the Territories, $1,486,335, and various miscellaneous items.

• • •

Among bills not included in the Chart but of general interest:

Speed of Buses and Trucks.—Senator Copeland, of New York, has introduced a bill (S.2017) which would limit the speed of buses and trucks to 40 miles per hour on public highways and make it necessary for them to be equipped with automatic devices that would prevent a greater speed. The measure was referred to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

• • •

RFC Loans.—A bill by Representative Celler, of New York, would authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to any institution with a paid-up capital of at least $1,000,000 which was organized for the principal purpose of lending money to taxpayers for payment of real estate and special assessment taxes. The House referred the bill to its Banking and Currency Committee.

• • •

Crop Loans.—On February 20, as the Chart shows, the President signed the bill providing $60,000,000 for crop loans, and proposed that the money be taken from the $4,880,000,000 work-relief measure. Because of the delay of this measure in the Senate, Senator Smith, of South Carolina, has introduced a joint resolution (S.J.Res.67) to have the $60,000,000 appropriated immediately from the Treasury rather than waiting for the passage of the relief bill. His proposal was sent to the Senate Appropriations Committee for consideration. A similar resolution (H.J.Res.185) was introduced in the House by Representative Christianson, of Minnesota.

• • •

Farm Bank Notes.—Representative Jones, of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, presented a bill (H.R.6151) in the House to permit Federal Intermediate Credit Banks to issue bank notes under the supervision of an "Agricultural Bank Note Committee." Members of this committee would include the Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Intermediate Credit Commissioner.

The bill would set aside $800,000,000 in gold as reserve for such notes. Also it would provide Land Bank and Commissioner loans to operating farmers to purchase farms; the rate of interest is to be 2 per cent. while the farm is personally operated by the borrower.

		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference	President
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Title and Author	Bill Number	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2	3											
BONUS													
Patman	HR1	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinson	HR3896	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	S2	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tydings	S1938	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
INDEP. OFF. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-1-25	....
Woodrum	HR3410	Appro.	(2)	1-9	(2)	1-11	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-17	H-1-30	2-2
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-2-4	
Buchanan	HJR88	Appro.	(2)	1-14	(2)	1-16	Appro.	(4)	1-25	(4)	1-28	H-2-4	2-13
DIST. COL. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Cannon	HR3973	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-18	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(a)	1-22	Minor	2-25	....	....
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.													
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(b)	2-27	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
R.F.C.													
Steagall	HR4240	Bank'g	....	....	....	Passed	.....	....	....	....	Passed	S-1-31	....
Fletcher	S1175	Bank'g	(4)	1-28	(4)	1-29	Bank'g	(3)	1-23	(4)	1-25	H-1-31	1-31
4 BILLION RELIEF						Passed							
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(c)	....	....	....
"BABY BONDS"						Passed					Passed		
Doughton	HR4304	W. & M.	(3)	1-23	(4)	1-25	Fin.	None	1-29	None	1-30	None	2-4
SOCIAL INSURANCE													
Doughton	HR4120	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87	.....	....	....	....	....	Judic.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN													
Steagall	HR5531	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1771	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
CROP LOANS						Passed					Passed		Feb.
Jones	HR3247	Agri.	(2)	1-16	None	1-21	Agri.	(4)	1-29	(4)	1-30	S-2-6	20
Smith	S859	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(2)	1-17	None	Passed 1-21	H-2-7	....
OIL													
Disney	HR3658	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	S-2-22	....
Connally	S1190	I.C.	(6)	2-14	Minor	Passed 2-18	Mines	(3)	1-21	(3)	1-22	H-2-22	2-22
FARM CREDIT													
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	....	....	....	....	....
McCarran	S580	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
BANKING													
Steagall	HR5357	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.													
Huddleston													
Bus. Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn													
ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler													
Bus. Trans.	S1629	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.													
Jones	HR5585	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD													
Wagner	S1958	.....	....	....	....	....	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) The Senate Committee on Appropriations increased the total of the Four Department Appropriation bill by $544,305 to $98,735,305 and the Senate approved the amendments.

(b) House Appropriation Committee amendments to the Interior Department Appropriation bill are incorporated in the digest of the bill in the adjoining column on this page.

(c) The Senate returned the $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill to its Appropriations Committee for further study, after the McCarran amendment, which would require payment of the prevailing wage on all work-relief projects had been adopted. This action automatically "kills" the McCarran amendment unless it is voted into the bill second time.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Trade-Barriers and War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The age-old question of war and how to avoid it might be summed up briefly thus: As long as nations persist in erecting selfish trade-barriers (tariffs), that obstruct the natural flow of goods, we can expect war. This selfish effort to obstruct free trade not only creates hatred between nations, but eventually lowers the standard of living and best interests of all the peoples of the earth. "No nation can continue to exist within itself alone."

Ainsworth, Nebraska. FRED E. COLEMAN.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—*War Preventive:* Public opinion should demand that the chief executives of the nations involved fight a duel first. There would be a compromise. S. P. DALE.

Oak Hill, Alabama.

[Most of those who write to THE DIGEST about war suggest ways of *preventing* it. One writer recently asserted war was inevitable as long as men have the competitive instinct. None of our correspondents has defended war. —*Editor.*]

Men's Styles

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—We thank Mrs. Thanopolis for her Philippic against the insanities and asininities of men's clothing in your issue of February 16. We appreciate her sympathy. We want to live long.

But her only constructive contribution is a suggestion to go back to Greek sandals and draperies. For winter or for summer, may we ask?

Won't she go a little further—give us a more complete clothing program? And will she illustrate it with sketches so we can see what we will look like? H. M. BOWLING.

Leaksville, North Carolina.

Abuse of Good Music

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The letter from Mr. Frank Fischer, of San Francisco, appearing in your issue of February 23, relative to music on the radio that drowns out the spoken word, hits the spot. It is a foolish practise and very annoying to the listener—this business of bursting forth with an orchestra or a pipe-organ, just when one is enjoying what otherwise might be a bit of dramatics.

Another custom that is *abominable* is the practise of using standard music for "fade-out" purposes. Good music ought not to be so abused. WM. H. RICHARDSON.

Raleigh, North Carolina.

[Mr. Richardson emphasizes a point made by many critics in THE DIGEST'S Radio Poll of 1933.—*Editor.*]

Let the Hat-Hooters Organize!

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Shirt buttonholes are, without doubt, a major world problem. But an infinitely greater one menaces us men, and must be scotched before it attains irresistible momentum.

An ancient enemy raises its fantastic head again.

Women's hats in movie-houses!

Some few years ago, when the pestilence reached its peak of abhorrent monstrosity, public opinion gathered desperate courage, and compelled women to remove their scenic obstructions.

Time sped. Fashion, in its weird cycle, decreed brimless pots for female heads. Instantly women, impelled by that fell perversity that only God who created them can understand, began sneaking into the theaters and sitting, belligerently feminine, without removing their head-gear.

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The Vicious Circle

—Herblock for NEA Service

All right. Nobody objected, so long as hats did not obstruct the view.

But fashion's weird wheel rolls along. *Brims are coming back!* And women, having gained their inch, sit grimly insistent upon their ell. I'll wager that no reader exists who has not recently sat behind a hat-brim.

I call for a national organization of *Hat-Hooters* who shall swear the oath to stand shoulder to shoulder in brotherly support against the angry female of the species three rows in front. GORDON MACCREAGH.

St. Petersburg, Florida.

Hwot

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I wish to call the attention of your readers to the misspelling of the word *whot* in the letter of Prof. C. C. Rice in the February 16 issue. It is spelled *phonetically* hwot. In all of the words what, when, where, etc., the "h" is pronounced before the "w" and so should be written *phonetically* hw rather than wh.

Any one familiar with shorthand will appreciate this correction.

There are thus *some* difficulties in "Lurning too rite" phonetically. S. FRANCIS HOWARD.

Department of Chemistry, Norwich University.

Northfield, Vermont.

Preserving Woodland Treasures

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The Vidalia (Georgia) Woman's Club, through its Education Committee, has been working for many months to promote the conservation of native wild growth.

It is hoped that a chain of arboreta might be established throughout the nation, that the plant life indigenous to these sections might be brought together under the supervision and care of the National Park Service.

The rapid inroads of civilization, forest-fires, and no-stock laws have destroyed much of the finest and rarest of our native wild plants. The time has come when steps must be taken to preserve our wonderful woodland treasures, if they are to be given to future generations.

Education Committee,
Woman's Club.
MRS. H. H. HEISLER, Chairman,
MRS. J. T. RAGAN, Co-Chairman.

Vidalia, Georgia.

News!

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Some weeks ago we read in THE DIGEST how, dallying along at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, light from an exploding star in the constellation of *Hercules,* back in an early century, had crossed a distance of some eight quadrillions of miles (or it may have been nine, or only seven—a quadrillion or so either way is of no consequence to the human mind) to bring us the news, the most important astronomical item for 100 years.

Meaning, of course, important to *us*—as *news.*

Very well; but imagine its triviality as compared with what really took place, back there in *Hercules,* where it all happened, about 1500 years ago.

That star—a sun like ours, only larger (they now dignify it with the name of *Nova Herculis*)—doubtless had planets. All properly regulated suns may, probably do, have them, and on some of those worlds was life: beings of an intelligence, equal, or superior, to our own.

Long before it blew up those beings knew that something was wrong with their sun. The trouble had manifested itself soon enough. They were too hot, or too cold, or they were falling by the wayside with strange maladies —fevers, manias, wild dancing, unholy orgies. Very likely not many were left alive when the instant of explosion came.

And when it came! Their universe was rent apart! Flaming skies rushed together—a message of light leaped into space, to be picked up 1500 years later by a watchful astronomer who, all at once, noticed that what had hitherto been a tiny star—a mere speck in the sky—had become a bright disk that was growing steadily larger!

The dead planets he did not see. There were no dead planets.

In an instant they had become mere cinders. Even cosmic dust.

Important news!

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.

Venice, Florida.

Money in Labor Disputes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of February 16 you printed a letter on "Violence in Labor Disputes" by W. E. Wagner, of Sheridan, Wyoming. Mr. Wagner graciously does not object to labor's organizing, but objects to the arson, torture, and murder that they use to gain their end.

I have been a labor lawyer in Cincinnati for more than twenty-five years, and have been through a great number of very important industrial disputes in Southern Ohio and elsewhere.

My experience has been that it takes two to make a fight; that it costs money to hire professional strike-breakers, detective agencies, and guards; that these men only keep their jobs so long as there is labor-trouble, and that they fatten on the misery of others. These professionals have often tried to sell their murder and arson acts to us—but we could not buy them, even if we wanted to, because the labor-groups are without the funds. Others have the money, and money wins or loses nearly all strikes. It's so in nearly every field.

I represent a very large group of workers and in all these years have never seen any violence on their part.

The wonder of it is that they have been so docile in the face of the hired gun-men and thugs imported into strike-fields.

NICHOLAS KLEIN.

Cincinnati.

[More than 20,000,000 man-days of work were lost through strikes in the first nine months of 1934, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. A report by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey estimated the wage loss through 5,200 strikes in that period at $100,000,000.—*Editor.*]

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Don't Worry About Me.—BEGGAR—"Have you got enough money for a cup o' coffee?"

STUDENT—"Oh, I'll manage somehow, thank you."—***Punch Bowl.***

Here We Go.—LADY—"So you are on a submarine. What do you do?"

SAILOR—"Oh, I run forward, ma'am, and hold her nose when we want to take a dive."—***Annapolis Log.***

What a Relief!—HAYFOOT—"Hey, your shoes are mixed; you've got the left shoe on the right foot."

STRAWFOOT—"And here for twenty years I thought I was club-footed."—***Cornell Widow.***

Use a Club.—"Are they fresh?" asked a woman buying fish from a costermonger. The coster looked at his long-dead stock.

"Fresh, mum? Why just look at 'em." And turning to his wares he shouted, "Lie still, can't yer? Lie still!"—***London Opinion.***

'S Truth.—A Negro was endeavoring to make clear to a friend just what constitutes oratory. "I will elucidate," he said. "If you say black am white, dat am foolish. But if you says black am white an' bellers like a bull, an' pounds de table with both fists, dat am oratory!"—***Montreal Star.***

Sit Down!—A teacher asked the class to name the States of the United States. One child responded so promptly and accurately as to bring forth this comment from the teacher: "You did very well—much better than I could have done at your age."

"Yes you could," said the child consolingly, "there were only thirteen then."—***Answers (London).***

Playing Safe.—The hotel clerk was growing impatient as the prospect took so long to read the names on the register. "Just sign on that line, please," said the clerk.

The prospect was indignant and retorted: "Young man, I'm too old a hand to sign anything without readin' it."—***Kansas City Star.***

Be a Man!—A Cockney woman was addressing her small son, who looked rather guilty.

"Wotcher bin a doin' of?" she demanded suspiciously.

"Nuffin'," replied the small boy.

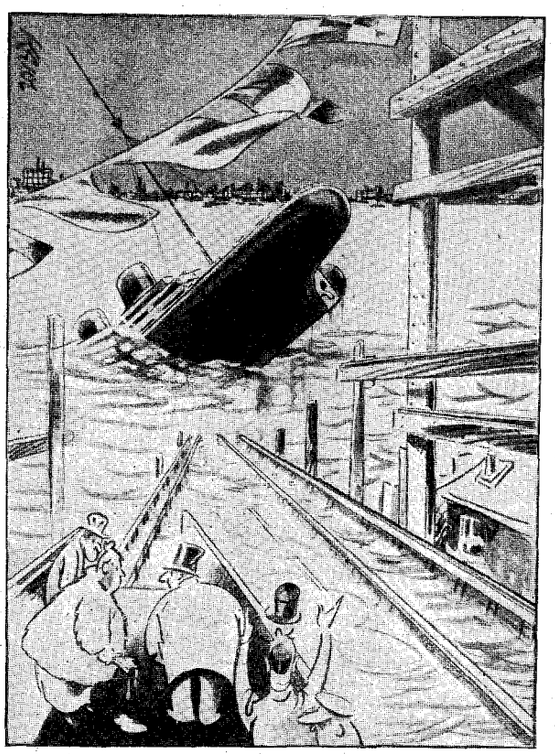
"Wot are yer doing, then?"

"Nuffin'."

"Watcher goin' ter do, then?" she persisted.

"Nuffin'."

"Well, then," she exclaimed, giving him a sound cuff on the ear, "take that, yer lazy little brat!"—***Bystander (London).***



Mayor: "I'm afraid you were too rough, Lady Thistlebud."

—*The Passing Show* (London)

You've Got to Watch Them.—The Southern father was introducing his family of boys to a visiting Governor.

"Seventeen boys!" exclaimed the Governor. "And all Democrats, I suppose?"

"All but one," said the father proudly. "They're all good Democrats but John, the little rascal. He got to readin'."—***Christian Science Monitor.***

Circumstantial Evidence.—"It says the man was shot by his wife at close range."

"Then there must have been powder marks on the body."

"Yes; that's why she shot him."—***Lorain (Ohio) Journal.***

"Down" Is the Word.—A fond father went to a school to see what progress his son was making. In response to his inquiry the principal said: "Your son will probably go down in history—"

"That's good news," glowed the parent.

The principal lifted his eyebrows, and continued: "But he might do better in geography and the other subjects."—***Grit.***

Bad Company.—An elderly man of convivial habits, but also bookish, was haled before the bar of justice in a small country town.

"Ye're charged with bein' drunk and disorderly," snapped the magistrate. "Have ye anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?"

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," began the prisoner, in a flight of oratory. "I am not so debased as Poe, so profligate as Byron, as ungrateful as Keats, so intemperate as Burns, so timid as Tennyson, so vulgar as Shakespeare, so—"

"That'll do, that'll do," interrupted the magistrate. "Seven days. And, officer, take down that list of names he mentioned and round 'em up. I think they're as bad as he is."—***Tit-Bits (London).***

Slips That Pass in the Night

Modern Ark.—Buick coupe with rumble seat for horses, cows, pullets, etc.—*Advertisement in Salt Lake City paper.*

They Didn't Count.—No trouble to shipping was reported, although ten vessels had been sunk or damaged.—*Portland (Ore.) paper.*

Just a Newspaper Yarn.—

Year-Old Mother-in-Law
Milford Woman Carries 90-
to Safety.

—*Head-line in Lowell (Mass.) paper.*

Must Be the Community Pest.—We are happy to report that Mrs. J. C. ———— has not been so well the past two weeks and is again confined to her bed.—*Los Angeles church bulletin.*

It Seems There Were Two Irishmen.—Her act was discovered at once and a strong anecdote was immediately administered. The anecdote produced results that were thought at the time to be satisfactory.—*Waterloo (N. Y.) paper.*

Left or Right?—Both vehicles were slightly cut on one leg.—*Pensacola paper.*

New Business Offer.—HONEY to loan on Real Estate.—*Advertisement in Charleston (S. C.) paper.*

Says You!—The choice is proper, and the act of presenting the plague to Mrs. —— is a nice courtesy.—*Henryetta (Okla.) paper.*

First Thousand Years the Hardest.—Although 1902 years old, she applied for first naturalization papers to-day.—*Detroit paper.*

Hold Your Hats!—The instant the driver is ready to shift he simply raises his foot to the accelerator pedal and he is ready to start away in the next year.—*Pittsburgh paper.*

Save Time if Not Money.—

Why go elsewhere to be
cheated when you can
come here?

—*Advertisement in Burns (Ore.) paper.*

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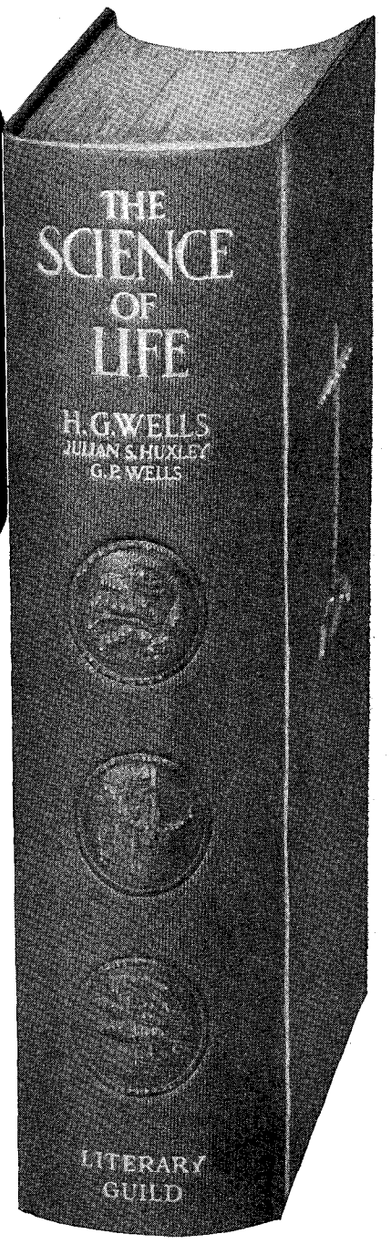

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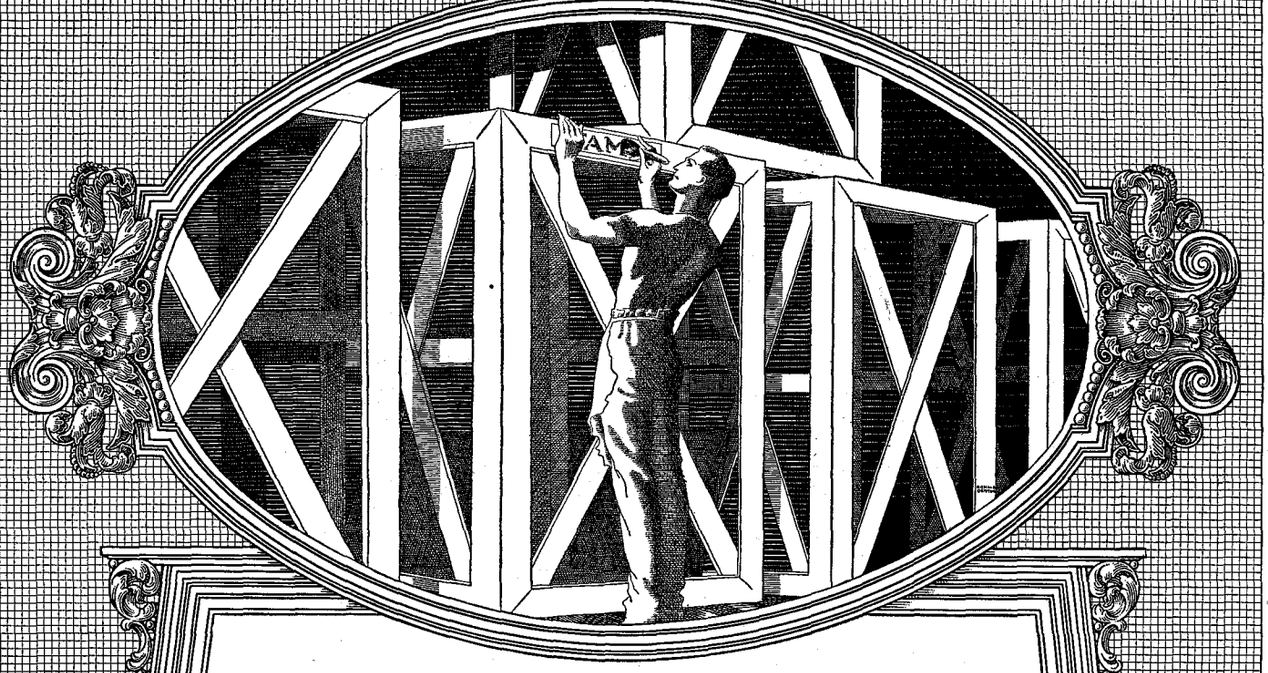

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